

MEMORANDUM
RM-5849-ISA/ARPA
MAY 1969

DOCUMENTS OF
AN ELITE VIET CONG DELTA UNIT:
The Demolition Platoon of the 514th Battalion—
Part Two: Party Organization

David W. P. Elliott and Mai Elliott

PREPARED FOR:
THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF DEFENSE/INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS
AND THE
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY



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This study is presented as a competent treatment of the subject, worthy of publication. The Rand Corporation vouches for the quality of the research, without necessarily endorsing the opinions and conclusions of the authors.

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FOREWORD

This report is one of a series of Rand studies that examine the organization, operations, motivation, and morale of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces that fought in South Vietnam.

Between August 1964 and December 1968 The Rand Corporation conducted approximately 2400 interviews with Vietnamese who were familiar with the activities of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese army. Reports of those interviews, totaling some 62,000 pages, were reviewed and released to the public in June 1972. They can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce.

The release of the interviews has made possible the declassification and release of some of the classified Rand reports derived from them. To remain consistent with the policy followed in reviewing the interviews, information that could lead to the identification of individual interviewees was deleted, along with a few specific references to sources that remain classified. In most cases, it was necessary to drop or to change only a word or two, and in some cases, a footnote. The meaning of a sentence or the intent of the author was not altered.

The reports contain information and interpretations relating to issues that are still being debated. It should be pointed out that there was substantive disagreement among the Rand researchers involved in Vietnam research at the time, and contrary points of view with totally different implications for U.S. operations can be found in the reports. This internal debate mirrored the debate that was then current throughout the nation.

A complete list of the Rand reports that have been released to the public is contained in the bibliography that follows.

(CRC, BJ: May 1975)

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PREFACE

The present Memorandum was prepared as a contribution to the continuing study of Communist organization and operations undertaken by The RAND Corporation for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) and for the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. It is one of a series of five closely related collections of captured Viet Cong documents, translated by RAND consultant Mai Elliott and with introductory material provided by David W. P. Elliott, now a RAND consultant but formerly a member of the research staff leading an interview team in Dinh Tuong province. Editing of the documents has been held to a minimum. Published separately for convenience in handling, the complete series consists of the following titles:

- Part 1: Unit Composition and Personnel
- Part 2: Party Organization
- Part 3: Military Organization and Activities
- Part 4: Political Indoctrination and Military Training
- Part 5: Personal Letters

To facilitate the reader's comprehension of any single part, this Preface to the entire series and its appended Chronology are prefixed to each Memorandum.

Although literally tons of documents have been captured from Viet Cong political organizations and military units, detailed records of the entire scope of activities and personnel of such units and organizations are rare. Typically, documents appear to cover only a few aspects of the organization from which they come and often raise as many questions

as they answer. A contributory reason may be that large organizations tend to disperse their records both as a consequence of their size and the diversity of their component parts and as a security precaution. Small units and organizations, while often maintaining central files, are normally represented by documents of limited value.

The collection of documents presented here is unique in presenting a detailed and comprehensive picture of a military unit that, although limited in size, reflects the organizational principles and problems of the larger force to which it is attached. At the same time, the smallness of the unit allows the important factor of personality to come into clear focus, thus complementing the recitation of abstract organizational details.

These documents were captured in mid-May 1967 by an element of a U.S. brigade operating in the Mekong Delta. Their comprehensiveness indicates that an entire file of unit records was captured intact. The records include unit rosters, personnel records, documents relating to Party activities in the unit, training documents, operational plans, unit critiques, and personal letters. Comprehensive as they are, those presented in this series are only a selection from a still larger number of documents. They do, however, exemplify most of the significant data that appear in the documents omitted.

The documents are from the records of a demolition platoon of the 514th Battalion, the Local Force unit of My Tho Province in the Mekong Delta. They reflect not only the organization and command structure of the demolition platoon but that of the battalion as well. Several documents from the battalion command staff discuss problems that go beyond the immediate concern of the demolition unit itself.

An integral part of the 514th Battalion, the demolition platoon participated in many, but not all, of its battles. Since the Battalion often dispersed its companies for operations, not all of its elements were engaged in combat at the same time. Moreover, the 514th Battalion normally played a largely defensive role in its operational area. When it did engage in offensive operations, it relied heavily on the demolition unit as the cutting edge of its attack. The unit leader notes that, "We have the responsibility of being the forward group in any attack, of opening the way for the other elements, and of removing obstacles, erected by the enemy to stop our advance, with explosives."

"Since we are the fighters who have to carry out attacks with explosives," the unit leader adds, "we should always be brave and heroic. We should carry out any task assigned to us, whether it be an attack on enemy forces stationed in posts or in the field." Because of its vanguard role in combat and the need to rely on individual initiative when the unit was operating in a dispersed pattern that makes centralized command difficult, heavy emphasis was placed on developing a unit of highly motivated members. Thus, an unusually high proportion of demolition unit members belong to the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP) and the PRP Youth Group.

The period covered in the documents runs approximately from the beginning of 1966 to mid-May 1967, when the documents were captured. During this time, unit records contain at least five plans of attack but mention only three being carried out. In May 1967, the 514th Battalion and the demolition unit were subjected to a series of attacks by a

U.S. infantry unit that resulted in the Battalion's defeat and the capture of these documents.

The years 1963 to 1964 marked a campaign period that was fairly successful for the 514th Battalion. Its fortunes slipped somewhat in 1965 and 1966, then briefly improved in 1967 with a successful attack on a GVN pacification project. In the above-mentioned series of battles in May 1967, the Battalion was put out of action until the Tet offensive of February 1968. As a consequence, the documents show the unit at a low ebb. Under-strength and not often in action, the 514th Battalion and the demolition unit spent much of the time training, reorganizing, and bolstering unit morale. This relatively low level of offensive military activity thus actually allows us a clearer view of the unit's nature and composition than we could normally have gained of a similar unit busily engaged in offensive operations.

Like all records of contemporary events, this one remains incomplete despite its volume and wealth of detail. From the nadir of its fortunes in May 1967, the 514th Battalion and its demolition unit recovered to play a prominent role in the partially successful and immensely destructive Tet Assault on My Tho, the Delta province town, in February 1967. In the absence of specific information concerning the revival of this unit in the intervening months, it is difficult to say how the recovery was accomplished and how permanent it will prove to be. Nevertheless, the following documents give a detailed view of the foundation on which this revival was based, and very likely provide more than a glimpse of underlying strengths and weaknesses of other and larger Viet Cong military organizations.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE C646 DEMOLITION UNIT OF THE
MY THO PROVINCE 514th LOCAL FORCE BATTALION

- May 6, 1966: Request from the demolition unit's Party Chapter to the battalion for additional men to add to current unit strength of 25.
- May 8, 1966: Three-month training course for the demolition unit initiated.
- May 27, 1966: Attack on Vinh Kim District Town by 514th Battalion and the demolition unit.
- June 1, 1966: Conference of all cadres in the battalion to discuss the new political mission set forth by the Battalion Party Committee.
- July 19, 1966: Planning for attack on Cay Son.
- Aug 12, 1966: Battalion assigned a new area of operation by the Province Military Affairs Section.
- Aug 13, 1966: Battalion moves to Hoa Dong District, Go Cong Province (part of the Viet Cong My Tho Province).
- Sept 17, 1966: Meeting of all political and military cadres in the battalion to discuss the attack on "K 100," or Vinh Kim village. There are no records of the attack taking place.
- Oct 17, 1966: Demolition unit commander notes that unit strength is down to 16 men and requests reinforcements.
- November 1966: One month of training scheduled.
- Dec 21, 1966: Unit strength totals 23 men, 19 present for duty.
- Jan 2, 1967: Indoctrination to launch the 3rd Phase of Activities.
- Jan 9, 1967: Six-day training program initiated with emphasis on political training.
- Feb 7, 1967: Battalion in bivouac for Tet.
- Feb 12, 1967: Conference of all cadres in battalion to review the tasks performed in the winter phase and to communicate to all cadres the tasks to be performed during the spring phase.

- Feb 22, 1967: Thirty-day training program ordered by the Battalion Command Staff.
- Feb 23, 1967: Conference of all military and political cadres in the battalion "to discuss the K 140 and K 111 military plans" on the "center of pacification of the enemy."
- Feb 25, 1967: New additions to unit, but active strength remains 19 members.
- Feb 28, 1967: Political indoctrination on the role of the cadres.
- March 1, 1967: Another plan of attack on points "K 11C, K 18C, and K 18B" is disseminated.
- March 4, 1967: Evaluation of the spring campaign.
- April 6, 1967: Orders given for "deep penetration into enemy areas." Battalion splits into companies.
- April 9, 1968: Meeting of all Company Command Staffs and of the Battalion Command Staff to discuss an attack plan, probably a continuation of the February 23 and March 1 plans.
- May 1, 1967: Sixteen-day training schedule issued by the Battalion Command Staff.
- May 3, 1967: Defense against a sweep operation in Long Tien village.
- May 13, 1967: Attack by the unit on Dong Hoa village, Chau Thanh District (K 19).
- May 15-17, 1967: Series of encounters with a US-GVN operation culminating in the loss of these documents.

SUMMARY

The documents relating to Party organization exhibit an intricate and generally successful mechanism for controlling both Party and non-Party members at all levels of the military and Party hierarchy. This control is vested in the Party Committee of each territorial echelon (regional, provincial, etc.) and is exercised through the Committee's Military Affairs Section (MAS), which in turn controls the Party Committees of the military units in its own area.

Each military unit has a Party representative. At the battalion level is the Party Committee; at the company level, the Party Chapter; at the platoon level, the Party cell; and at the squad level, the 3-man cell. An interlocking membership holds the system together so as to form a chain of command between staff officer at the top and private at the bottom. A subordinate but important adjunct consists of the PRP Youth Groups -- a reservoir of young men being groomed for Party membership and who occasionally act as surrogate leaders.

The documents at hand recount in some detail the activities that occur within the system. Of special note are the meetings of Party Chapters and Youth Groups to resolve problems of military discipline and effectiveness. It is clear that the Party apparatus serves not just for surveillance and repression, but also to rouse and quicken by exhortation and example.

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GUIDE TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS MEMORANDUM

Party control over the guns is an axiomatic principle of Communist leadership. If the Soviet Union, in the aftermath of the Revolution, sometimes gave command authority to the military at the expense of the political officers, she did so, in part, because of the need for military skills, even those of former Czarist officers. In China, the problem of bending military expertise to the Party's will was less acute, since this expertise was generally acquired in the service of the Party and under Party auspices. The Chinese pattern of Party-Army relationships corresponds closely to what prevails in Viet Nam.

All NVA and NLF concentrated units have Party representation down to the squad level. The primary controlling body of military activity is the Military Affairs Section (Ban Quan Su) of the Party Committee at each territorial echelon. Since no insurgent governmental authority has been established in South Viet Nam,* the Party is in undisputed control of military activities. The Military Affairs Section**of the Central Office of

* Even the NLF, whose representation below the Central echelon is spotty, is not considered to be a government and has no executive functions.

**Although "Ban" usually means section, in the sense of a staff section, it is probable that the MAS functions more like a deliberative policymaking committee at the higher levels.

South Viet Nam (COSVN) is, in effect, the General Staff Headquarters of most military activity. At each successive echelon, from Region, Province, District, to Village, a Military Affairs Section performs the role of a military staff for units under its geographical purview.

The Military Affairs Sections (MAS) do not, however, form a chain of command. It is the Party Committee at each territorial echelon that is the sole command link for all insurgent activities, political or military, in South Viet Nam. The hierarchical system of MAS organs is at most a channel for technical advice. The leaders of the MAS are so closely wedded to the Party Committee at their level (they are members of the Party Committee controlling their section) that there is little possibility of significant conflict, particularly at the lower echelons where the restricted size of the Party apparatus makes it difficult to conceive of an institutionalized point of view, which is occasionally attributed to the Party's top-level leadership.

The MAS, in turn, directly controls the Party Committee of the unit or units in its territorial jurisdiction. In the case of the demolition unit, the source of these documents, the MAS of the My Tho Province Party Committee is in direct command of the Party Committee (Dang Uy) of the Province Local Force 514th Battalion, the major unit under its direct control. The demolition unit, in turn, is a subordinate element of the Party structure within the 514th Battalion. In accord with a general Party organizational principle that the command elements of a subordinate organ be represented in the expanded

committee of their superior organs, the memberships of the Province Committee MAS and the 514th Battalion's Party Committee overlap.

The unit Party Committee is a battalion-level organization, composed of the Party Chapters (Chi Bo)* at the company level. The company Party Chapters, in turn, are composed of the Party Cells (To Dang) at platoon level. This system exists in both Main Force and Local Force units. The primary distinction of the Local Force unit is that, since its platoons must often operate in isolation from the company and battalion command staffs, the Party is represented at the platoon level by a political officer, who is not generally found in Main Force platoons.

The internal organization of the Battalion Party organization is similar to that of a nonmilitary Party organ. Leading the Committee, and each Chapter, is a Party Secretary (Bi Thu), assisted by a deputy Secretary. The Party Chapter includes all Party members in a company, but has a Chapter Committee (Chi Uy) which comprises only the leading Party members in the platoon and company. The leading company cadres, along with the majority of the Battalion Command Staff (Ban Chi Huy) form the Battalion Party Committee. At the platoon level the Party organization is a cell, whose leader is normally the platoon political officer and whose membership comprises Party members at the squad level, as well as the platoon leadership. Though platoon, and particularly squad, leaders are not always Party members, they generally are. Commanders at the company level and above are almost invariably Party members.

*The equivalent to the Chinese Communist "Party Branch."

Although the demolition unit is considered a platoon, it has a Party Chapter rather than a Party cell as do the infantry platoons. There are several reasons for this. The demolition platoon, like the reconnaissance and signal platoons, is a specialized unit reporting directly to the Battalion Command Staff. As a result, its Party organization is subordinated to the Battalion Party Committee and must, from the standpoint of the Party's organizational hierarchy, be a Party Chapter rather than a cell. Moreover, the vanguard combat mission of the demolition platoon and the fact that it must often disperse and operate independently of the normal command structures of the battalion place additional importance on individual motivation. Thus, a special unit such as a demolition unit normally has a higher proportion of Party and PRP Youth Group members than an infantry unit of equivalent strength. Finally, it may be that the Party wishes to forestall any emergent professionalism in its technical branches and specialized units by placing the basic level of Party Command -- the Party Chapter -- in full control of activities.

The first document in this section emphasizes the importance of the Party Chapter, and states that, "... the Party Chapter is the nerve center directing all our activities. Our workshops, our caches, our units, our troops, and our leading organs, all rely on the Party Chapters as the organizational basis of their activities. The Party Chapter is the basic unit of the Party, and all the policies of the Party are carried out by the Party Chapters."⁽¹⁾* For this reason, the document points out,

*Superscribed numbers in parentheses refer to the documents correspondingly numbered and ordered in the body of the Memorandum. Documents are also listed by number and title on pp. 11 and 12.

strict measures should be taken to ensure the security of the Party Chapter. The members in the unit are also held responsible for the security of the unit as a whole.

A directive from the Military Region describes the importance of the Party Cell: "The usefulness of a Party cell lies in the fact that, within a platoon or squad, it constitutes the organ that directly leads the platoon or squad in implementing the resolutions of the Party Chapter and the orders of the unit commander."⁽²⁾

This document indicates the general outline of Party control of military matters, but leaves the details of administering this control deliberately vague: "... once a Party Chapter resolution is put out, the unit commander in charge of military affairs and the unit commander in charge of political affairs should draw up a plan of action to execute it, in accordance with their respective positions and responsibilities within the unit."⁽²⁾ This guideline does not specify to what extent technical military decisions may influence political judgments. No definitive answer is offered here.

When the Party Chapter decisions have been translated into specific programs through deliberations between the political officer and the military commander, the program returns to the Party chain of command for implementation. "The Party Chapter leads the Party members; allocates to each of them the responsibility of keeping watch over the 3-man cells (in the squad), and to report once every three days to the Party cell leaders [at platoon level] about the situation and activities so that they can

overcome their shortcomings in time."*(9) The link between the Party control apparatus and the ordinary soldier is the Party cell member, usually a Party member who is assigned control of a non-Party 3-man cell within his squad. The famous 3-man cell system (To tam tam) exists only at the squad level, and does not pyramid up to a higher level of military command. Instead, the party control apparatus penetrates all the way to the squad level. Information from and about the 3-man cells is passed upward by Party squad members at their platoon cell meetings.** A synthesis of these reports is then relayed to the company Party Chapter, and ultimately, to the Battalion Party Committee. Orders coming down pass through the same channels.

A directive outlining procedures for a motivation campaign traces the sequence for implementing action from Party channels to the unit at large: "The Party Chapter Committee will indoctrinate the Party cell leaders, the leaders of the PRP Youth Group Chapters, the PRP Youth Group Section chiefs, and the squad and platoon leaders about the implementation of the three good points. After they are indoctrinated by the Party Chapter Committee, the Party cell leaders convene a cell meeting to review the good and bad points of their cells.... After the Party cells and the PRP Youth Group Sections have met, the squads should meet to review and evaluate their strong and weak points."(4) It is at this point that the

*As noted above, in the special case of the demolition unit, both the non-Party 3-man cell and the Party cell are at squad level.

**Another distinction between the 3-man cell and the Party cell is that the membership of a Party cell may be

action is transferred from Party channels to the squads and their component 3-man cells.

In addition to the system of Party command channels linked with the non-Party 3-man cells at the squad level, a complementary motivation and control device exists in the form of the PRP Youth Group. These are young men between the ages of 16 and 26 who show qualities of leadership and are thus being groomed for Party membership. The demolition unit of the 514th Battalion had a fair sized Youth Group in early 1966, but its numbers had dwindled seriously by the end of the year.

A regional directive for improving the Party Chapter states that, "A good Party Chapter is the foundation on which we can develop a good PRP Youth Group Chapter and a good unit. But on the other hand, in order to develop a good Party Chapter, we have to develop a good PRP Youth Chapter and a good unit." The same document, however, points to a serious decline in potential Party recruits: "In order to correct the current situation in which PRP Youth Group membership is not much larger than Party membership, we should make a bold effort to expand our PRP Youth Group membership. Our aim is to have the PRP Youth Group members account for from 75 percent to 80 percent of the unit strength within a year."⁽²⁾

As of March 1967, "The number of members in each Party Chapter account[ed] for at least 40 percent of the troop strength."⁽³⁾ This would indicate an imbalance in the desired ratio of Party members to PRP Youth Group members. However, the 40 percent may involve a double counting by

more than three, while, as its designation indicates, the membership of the 3-man cell is strictly limited.

including a large number of Party members who are concurrently assigned to the PRP Youth Group to provide its leadership.

Leadership of the PRP Youth Group is important because Youth Group members are supposed to become activists who can provide surrogate leadership for the unit in areas not covered by actual Party members. In a critical review of its activities, the PRP Youth Group Chapter indicates both the scope of its mission as an adjunct to the party and the concrete problems to which its leadership must be addressed: "The [PRP Youth Group Chapter] Committee still neglected its indoctrination mission and it did not boldly criticize the subordinates. It did not fully realize its role as the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee and did not maintain close surveillance over the lower echelons, and it has not indoctrinated the lower echelons in order to make them fulfill the requirements of the Party Chapter -- for example, the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee has not constructed camouflaged belts, it has not given woven bamboo hats to the men, and it has neglected the floating fortified trenches." (22)

The meetings of the Party Chapter and the meetings of the PRP Youth Group appear to be effective in bringing problems into the open and resolving them. It is difficult to evaluate the assessment, by the Party Chapter, and the PRP Youth Group Chapter, of their own activities, since the dialectical method of presenting strengths and weaknesses is rarely supplemented by a detached assessment of whether, on balance, the strengths make up for the weaknesses. The general conclusion seems to be, "We are doing all right, but should be doing better" -- a sentiment that could characterize a Report of the Chairman of the

Board as easily as that of a Viet Cong Party Chapter.

Personal shortcomings of cadres appear to be common, but the fact that they are brought up and discussed in meetings, collectively resolved, and frequently set down in the cadres' records indicates that the Party organization exerts a strong influence in controlling its own members -- a prerequisite to controlling the unit. Nevertheless, in a small unit such as this, which often operates apart from the main body of the battalion, the absence of impartial collective criticism may temper the effectiveness of Party discipline. In a meeting of the demolition unit Party Chapter Committee, of five members present, three -- including the Party Chapter Secretary -- confessed to various illicit relations with girl friends. The complicity of this majority must have made it difficult to deliver a harsh judgment against them. One member had his Party probationary status extended to nine months. Another said he would voluntarily write down his errors in his Party records. The minutes of the meeting noted, however, that the Party Chapter "did not criticize him too harshly."⁽¹⁰⁾

By March 1967, however, during the course of a concerted effort to build up the Party Chapter, the Political Staff Section of the Province MAS remarked that, "Before, whenever the Party Chapter held a meeting, only three or four members expressed their opinions. But now, almost all the Party members have at least two or three ideas to contribute to the discussion. Before, the relationship between the Party members and the Party Chapter Secretary was far from being intimate, but now the Party members criticize the Party Chapter Secretary frankly and without

inhibition, and the Party Chapter Secretary sincerely admits his errors when he is in the wrong."⁽⁵⁾

In all, the documents that relate to Party and PRP Youth Group activities indicate an elaborate and effective organizational mechanism of control and motivation. It is clear that the Party apparatus is much more than just a surveillance mechanism. The documents on reinvigorating the Party Chapter (through the "Three Goods" are never specified), the documents on motivating the PRP Youth Group, and the contents of the records of Party and PRP Youth Group meetings all demonstrate the importance attached to the setting of examples and to the exhortatory function of the cadres. Though the documents do not provide an adequate basis for a conclusive judgment, it is possible that the positive, dynamic role of ensuring the execution of Party policy by persuasion and example is of more importance to the performance of a unit than the check of the surveillance and disciplinary mechanism.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS IN THIS MEMORANDUM

1. Protection of the Party Chapter and Responsibilities of Party Chapter Committee Members in Charge of Protection, from a battalion level "Assistant for Protection," March 19, 1966.
2. Plan for the Preliminary Implementation of the Three Good Points of the Party Chapter and Continuation of the Campaign to Build up the Three Good Points During the 2nd Phase, from the Political Office of Military Region II, November 26, 1966.
3. Experience for the Development of the Three Good Points, probably from the Political Staff of the Province Military Affairs Section, March 29, 1967.
4. Steps to be Taken for the Preliminary Implementation of the Three Good Points of the Party Chapter, January 19, 1967.
5. Steps to be Taken for the Preliminary Implementation of the Three Good Points of the Party Chapter, April 24, 1967.
6. Evaluation of Party Activities in the Demolition Unit, by a cadre.
7. Monthly Requirements of the Demolition Unit, noted by a cadre.
8. Monthly Report on Party Membership, 1966.
9. Plan of Action for the Party Chapter for January 1966.
10. Minutes of the Meeting of the Party Chapter Held at the End of April 1966.
11. Excerpts from the Notebook of the Demolition's Unit Party Chapter Secretary, concerning Party and PRP Youth Group Affairs from September 18, 1966, to February 21, 1967.
12. Party Chapter Meeting to Criticize the Party Chapter Committee and Party Chapter, May 3, 1966.
13. Minutes of the Party Chapter Kiem Thao Session on May 8, 1967.
14. Applications for Party Membership, the Vietnam People's Revolutionary Party.

15. Self-criticism Paper and Denunciation of Exploiters, by the Deputy Party Chapter Secretary.
16. Program for the Selection of the Most Zealous PRP Youth Group Members and the Most Outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters for 1964, from the Command Staff of the 514th Battalion, August 11, 1965.
17. Agenda for the Ordinary Meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter.
18. Ceremony for the Admission of New PRP Youth Group Members.
19. Requirements for a Three-Month Period Set for the PRP Youth Group, undated.
20. Program of Action for the PRP Youth Group Chapter, April 1966.
21. General Report on the Ordinary Meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter, August 29, 1966.
22. Minutes of the Meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee, October 17, 1966.
23. Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter to Disband the Old Chapter and Elect a New Chapter, April 8, 1967.

DOCUMENT NO. 1

PROTECTION OF THE PARTY CHAPTER AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
PARTY CHAPTER COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN CHARGE OF PROTECTION*

No. 065/BV

(Copy for the Demolition Unit)

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROTECTION OF PARTY CHAPTERS

The enemy is secretly intensifying their activities and doing everything they can to infiltrate our ranks to carry out their espionage schemes. At present, their secret target is our Party Chapter, because the Party Chapter is the nerve center directing all our activities. Our workshops, our caches, our units, our troops, and our leading organs, all rely on the Party Chapter as the organizational basis for their activities. The Party Chapter is the basic unit of the Party, and all the lines and policies of the Party are carried out by the Party Chapters. The enemy is secretly trying to infiltrate this basic unit. From this base of operation they will penetrate deeper into our ranks, and if they succeed in reaching high levels within our ranks they will begin to sabotage our movement. This method is extremely vicious and dangerous, because the higher placed they are the more damage they can cause to our Revolution. In order to assassinate high-ranking cadres, or steal the documents of our ruling organs, they must first find ways to infiltrate the Party Chapters. This is why we should protect the Party Chapters, and use

*Four pages, typewritten.

them as the basis of our struggle against the secret schemes of the enemy. The Party Chapters have the mission of ensuring this protection. The Party Chapters should indoctrinate all the Party members and make them thoroughly understand the need to struggle against this secret enemy scheme. The Party members should realize that they should be constantly vigilant, that they should not be careless and overconfident because of a few small victories, and they should not abandon their vigilance because of these small victories. The Party Chapters have the duty of indoctrinating all the Party members, the people and the troops, to make them understand clearly that our struggle against the enemy is a fierce and complicated class struggle, and to make them understand the patterns of struggle between us and the enemy, and the vicious nature of espionage warfare. Outwardly, things may seem quiet and normal, but inwardly the enemy may be intensifying their activities to sabotage us. If we relax our vigilance we will be confused and we will be forced to be on the defensive when something happens.

Only if the Party Chapters understand the importance of their protection can they motivate the Party members to indoctrinate and guide the people, and to set a good example for motivating the people to participate enthusiastically in this task of protecting the Party Chapters.

Only if we can protect the foundation of our movement and keep it safe from infiltration can we ensure our own victory. The Party Chapters should maintain tight control with regard to the vigilance against spies and the maintenance of secrecy -- only in this way can the Party Chapters

prevent the enemy from carrying out espionage activities and infiltrating our ranks to sabotage our movement. If the people are aware of this danger and increase their vigilance and if they have the guidance of the specialized branches under the leadership of the Party Committees, we will certainly be able to uncover secret enemy agents, keep firm the ideological stand of the troops, and protect the organization of the armed forces from being infiltrated.

II. PROTECTING PARTY CHAPTERS

A. Indoctrination to Increase Vigilance Against Spies and Tighten Maintenance of Secrecy

The Party Chapter should constantly indoctrinate the Party members, the people, the cadres and fighters, to make them understand the need of protecting the Party Chapter. The Party members and the cadres should set a good example for the masses by strictly observing the regulation concerning the vigilance against spies and the maintenance of secrecy.

In carrying out indoctrination, the Party Chapters should analyze the sabotage activities of the enemy and the cases of loss of vigilance within the unit. The purpose is to make everyone understand his responsibility with regard to the protection of the unit, and to correct past errors. The indoctrination should be realistic, so as to make the masses understand clearly what vigilance against spies and maintenance of secrecy involve. Only in this way will the unit be ready to fight the enemy, and only in this way will the unit's vigilance against the

enemy be heightened. This will prevent the enemy from finding out information about the unit and from infiltrating our armed forces. The most important thing is to maintain secrecy. It is absolutely forbidden to let outsiders know about the situation in the unit, about the strength of the unit, its weapons, its designation, its activities, its patterns of operation, and so on. These facts should not be disclosed to anyone, not even to one's friends serving in other units, if these friends are not performing any official business that requires knowledge of these facts.

The Party Chapter should set forth regulations concerning the vigilance against spies and the maintenance of secrecy, keeping documents secret, protecting cadres, keeping plans of attack secret, keeping training secret, keeping the implementation of the Party's line and policy within the armed forces secret, and observing the 15 rules concerning the maintenance of secrecy.

B. Protection Against, and Prevention of, Criminal Activities Within Our Own Ranks

The enemy is devising hundreds of schemes and thousands of plots to get information about our armed forces and to steal our military documents. In order to achieve their aim, they are willing to pay any price. In order to do this, they have to take advantage of our weak points to infiltrate our ranks, to induce and buy off people within our ranks to cooperate with them or to help them infiltrate our ranks. Chairman Ho has said that the enemy is like polluted water, and that if we let this polluted water mix with our own pure water, our water will also be polluted

and we will be unable to use it. This is why criminal attitudes and actions such as greed, lewdness, stealing, petty thievery, love of luxury, dissatisfaction, and formation of cliques constitute an extremely fertile ground in which the enemy can sow bad and dangerous thoughts, dissatisfaction and pessimism, dissension and confusion within our ranks. These bad elements can become zealous collaborators of the enemy. The enemy usually takes advantage of these bad elements, buys them off and transforms them into their own tools to sabotage the Revolution. This is why the Party Chapter has the mission of preventing criminal attitudes and actions. It has the duty of indoctrinating the unit and implanting good thoughts in their minds, to prevent things that are damaging to the Revolution from happening. Many instances of collaboration with the enemy have occurred. There are people who, out of greed and of their love for money, have worked for the enemy. There are also those who, because of their lewdness, have had relations with enemy female spies. Those who like to enjoy luxury, spend money, and indulge in depraved activities usually are easily bought off by the enemy. There are also people whose dissatisfaction or personal hatred has pushed them to work for the enemy, etc.

C. Constant Checking to Maintain Tight Control Over the Internal Situation of the Unit.

To have a firm grasp of the internal situation of the unit does not simply mean that the Party Chapter should know about every change in the state of mind of the unit, but it also means that the Party Chapter has the

responsibility to find out and gain a clear knowledge of the personal background of each unit member, and to pay special attention to the past political activities of each cadre, Party member, and fighter. The principle of operation here is that the Party Chapter Committee should know the Party members well, and the Party members should know the masses well. Only if the Party Chapter has a clear knowledge of the personal background of the unit members can it determine the causes for the changes in the state of mind of each unit member, and provide timely political and ideological guidance. Only in this way can its ideological leadership be realistic and penetrating. At the same time, only in this way can it prevent bad attitudes and actions, and betrayal of the Revolution, from taking place. The Party Chapter should constantly check the internal situation in the unit, the personal backgrounds of new recruits. It should strictly observe the criteria for the selection of new recruits in order to keep the unit strong and prevent enemy infiltration.

III. MISSION OF PARTY CHAPTER COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN CHARGE OF PROTECTION*

A. Criteria

In the allocation of tasks among Party Chapter Committee members, the task of maintaining protection is one of the three main tasks of the Party Chapter Committee. In selecting the Party Chapter Committee member to take care

*Four pages, typewritten.

of the task of maintaining protection, the following points should be taken strongly into consideration.

1. The Party Chapter Committee member in charge of protection should have a clean political background.

2. He should belong to the basic Revolutionary class, he should have a virtuous conduct befitting a revolutionary, he should have a serious and correct behavior, he should have a sense of responsibility, and he should be vigilant.

3. He should either be a mobile company cadre or a platoon cadre who is capable of maintaining overall surveillance over the entire unit, and who is capable of fulfilling his duties. He should be able to conduct indoctrination concerning the maintenance of secrecy and the vigilance against enemy spies, to check the unit's observation of the regulations concerning these tasks, to urge the unit members to observe these regulations, and to discuss with the Party Chapter Secretary the task of investigating the backgrounds of the unit members in order to have a firm grasp of the political situation and nature of the unit.

B. Mission of Party Chapter Committee Member in Charge of Protection

1. Supervision of the unit and indoctrination of the unit about the maintenance of secrecy and the vigilance against enemy spies in order to heighten their political vigilance and to have the entire unit participate in the implementation of this task.

The comrade in charge of protection should frequently study the general situation in the unit and correlate it with the local situation or the situation in other friendly units, in order to work out indoctrination materials for the unit. The purpose of this indoctrination is to make the unit understand the need to protect the unit against enemy spies and to make them realize that they should fulfill this responsibility.

The comrade in charge of protection should also set forth regulations concerning the maintenance of secrecy and the vigilance against enemy spies for the unit.

2. Because of the varying circumstances and conditions, the comrade in charge of protection should constantly check and study the situation in order to devise ways to maintain secrecy that are appropriate to these changing circumstances and conditions. He should also correct the errors committed by the unit members which have caused leakages. The task of maintaining protection always goes hand in hand with other tasks of the unit -- such as fighting, for example. This is why, as the situation changes, the Party Chapter Committee member in charge of protection has the responsibility to study the changes in a timely manner and discuss the new situation with the Party Chapter Secretary in order to find ways to ensure the maintenance of secrecy and the safety of the unit.

For example, in ordinary circumstances the comrade in charge of protection should check to see whether or not the unit members maintain secrecy during their everyday activities. For example, he should check to see whether or not the unit members have camouflaged their weapons and sampans

to avoid detection, whether or not the hut of the Command Staff is in a secure area, whether or not a plan has been set up for the keeping of documents, whether or not the meeting area for the dissemination and discussion of the unit's tasks and plans of attack is safe, whether or not unit members are posted to maintain protection and vigilance against the enemy, and whether or not the unit is constantly combat ready while performing its everyday activities.

Before the unit starts a march, the comrade in charge of protection should study the march route in advance, and discuss with the Party Chapter Secretary and the Political Officer to set down regulations for the march in order to keep the unit combat-ready, maintain secrecy during the march, maintain vigilance to avoid being followed and watched by the enemy, and to be on the alert against enemy poisoning of the unit's water or food, etc. During the march, the Party Chapter Committee in charge of protection should constantly check the unit, remind the unit members of the need to be vigilant, and correct the actions which might cause the unit to lose its vigilance.

3. The Party Chapter Committee member in charge of protection should study the political and social situation in the area where the unit bivouacs. Before and after the unit bivouacs in an area, the comrade in charge of protection should especially study the local situation to find out whether or not sabotage activities have taken place there, and he should contact the local cadre in charge of security in the area to find out about all the facets of the local situation.

Enemy activities: special attention should be paid to the activities of the enemy's security agents and spies, the sabotage activities that have taken place in the area up to date, and the complicated elements that are under suspicion, etc. If possible, he should find out about the life and activities of the local people and the favorable and unfavorable factors related to the leadership of the local authorities, and communicate these facts to the unit. While the unit remains in the area, he should provide leadership to the unit to carry out civilian proselyting and propaganda activities to help the local authorities, and he should, along with the local authorities, perform the task of wiping out enemy spies and agents.

When the unit is stationed in an area, he should order the unit members to stay inside the houses and post sentinels. Discussion of the unit's tasks and plans of attack should be conducted in the house where the Command Staff is stationed in order to maintain secrecy.

4. The comrade in charge of protection should devise a plan to maintain surveillance and to check the unit members in order to guard against infiltration by treacherous elements and to keep the unit strong and pure. The Party Chapter Committee member in charge of protection has the task of working with the Party Chapter Secretary to set up a plan to keep watch over the unit members and check their actions. To be able to check on every unit member, he should have a thorough knowledge of the political backgrounds, the social activities, and the past performance of all the unit members. He should list their family connections, their economic classification, and their

religious and political affiliation. He should also list those who have been captured by the enemy, those who have surrendered to the enemy, those who have worked for the enemy, those who are considered as "complicated" elements, and those who are under suspicion, etc. The checking of the internal situation of the unit is extremely important; because only if we have a thorough knowledge of the unit members can we provide realistic and in-depth leadership, and only in this way can we uncover in time the enemy's sabotage activities.

5. The need to study the changes in the state of mind of the unit, in order to cope with damaging thoughts that can lead to desertion, dissension, etc., and to consolidate the unit. In addition to checking the backgrounds of the unit members in order to gain a firm grasp of the internal situation of the unit, the Party Chapter Secretary should study and follow the changes in the state of mind of the troops. He should pay special attention to the things that take place inside or outside the unit which have a direct and damaging effect on the unit, and which shake the morale of the unit. Sometimes the activities of the society surrounding the unit can push the troops to dream of luxuries and debauchery. The enemy can take advantage of these weak points to buy off the unit members, or cause ideological and political retrogression, or sow dissension, or discourage the unit members from fighting, or make the unit members want to leave the unit, etc. In order to prevent this from happening, we should study the changes in the state of mind of the unit and keep bad thoughts from entering the minds of the unit members so as to keep their thoughts pure.

With regard to the protection of the cadres. The cadres constitute a most precious investment for the Party and the nation. The Party has to indoctrinate and train people for a long time, and test them through many battles, before it can produce cadres with a high level of political understanding and talent to take charge of the important tasks that the Party entrusts to them. This is why protecting the cadres is part of the overall protection task. Protecting the cadres does not mean simply providing physical security for the cadres, but also the protection of the line and policy, the documents and the organization of the Party within the armed forces. The physical security of the cadres is actually not the important thing; it is the mission that the cadres perform that is important. Therefore, the task of providing protection for the cadres should be performed with the understanding that it is necessary to protect the mission of the Revolution. Only in this manner can the task of providing protection to the cadres be considered as perfectly implemented. It is necessary to indoctrinate the fighters in charge of protecting the cadres about the importance and the full meaning of their task, so as to make them do their utmost in helping their unit leaders by taking care of the small details of everyday routine and thereby enabling their unit leaders to have time to concentrate their minds and efforts on completing the mission entrusted by the Party.

The enemy is concentrating their efforts on finding ways to assassinate the cadres. If a cadre in charge of an important mission is wounded or killed, this would cause considerable delay. The comrade in charge of a particular mission usually knows more about it and has more experience

on how to implement it than the other comrades who will have to replace him if he is wounded or killed, and this will cause delay.

Only if the fighter in charge of protecting a cadre understands the importance of his task will he be aware of his responsibility in case of danger, act with swiftness and initiative, and sacrifice himself to protect the cadre. The fighter in charge of protection has the duty of developing his initiative, sacrificing himself to ensure the safety of the cadre, helping the cadre by criticizing him about his everyday life and activities, his behavior and actions on the way to perform his mission, and the way he keeps his documents and weapons.

At the same time, the fighter in charge of protecting his unit leader should maintain strict secrecy concerning the mission of his leader, because usually the fighter escorting the cadre knows about the mission of the cadre. He should understand the need to maintain secrecy and vigilance, he should not be curious about the mission of the cadre, he should not try to find out about the mission of the cadre, and he should not try to listen in on the discussion of the mission of the cadre during meetings, etc.

6. The Party Chapter Committee member in charge of protection should provide guidance, check the performance of the unit, and urge the unit to perform this protection task in order to enable the unit and the agencies to obtain good results in the implementation of their mission.

March 19, 1966

Assistant for Protection
(Battalion level)

DOCUMENT NO. 2

PLAN FOR THE PRELIMINARY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE GOOD
POINTS OF THE PARTY CHAPTER AND CONTINUATION OF THE
CAMPAIGN TO BUILD UP THE THREE GOOD POINTS DURING THE 2ND
PHASE*

GUIDANCE FROM THE POLITICAL OFFICE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING
PROBLEMS

I. Preliminary Implementation of the Campaign

A. Goals and requirements.

- Review and evaluation of the progress of the Party Chapter after six months of consolidation, and of the weak points that still persist.
- Evaluation of the good and bad points of the leadership and performance of the Party Chapter, and drawing lessons from these experiences. Evaluation of the good and bad points of the Province Cadres Section's**

* Eight pages, typewritten.

** No conclusive evidence explains the exact position and function of the Province Cadres Section [Ban Can Su Tinh]. Two hypotheses seem plausible. The Cadres Section may be a small subordinate element of the Province Military Affairs Section (MAS) exclusively concerned with personal actions of military cadres in the province. Alternatively, it may be directly subordinate to the Province Party Committee and in charge of overseeing all cadres in the province. In this context, it is referred to in conjunction with the "Province Political Section" -- which is a common way of referring to the Political Staff Section [Ban Chinh Tri] of the Province MAC. The context, in this case, suggests that the Cadre Section is also subordinate to the Province MAS.

leadership, of the guidance of the Province Political Staff Section, of the Party Committees at Battalion, Province, Region and other corresponding levels.

- Setting forth the requirements to strengthen the Party Chapter, and the leadership tasks to be implemented in the coming six months. Special attention should be given to leading the Party Chapters that have performed well during the first phase of the task of building up the three good points so that they will continue to make progress and to retain their three good points during the second phase of the campaign.

- Evaluating and confirming the performance of the Party Chapters that have realized the three good points during the first phase.

B. Implementation plan.

1. Steps to be taken for the implementation of this task.

- a. The three good points set forth by the Military Region* should be analyzed in depth. Each Party Chapter should evaluate its good and bad points on the basis of its resolution concerning the three good points of its leadership.

Following are a few points that are raised here to serve as examples:

- From the ideological and political point of view:
the indoctrination program set forth by the higher

*The "Military Region" [Quan Khu] refers to the Military Affairs Section of the Central Nam Bo Region, which includes the provinces of Long An, Kien Tuong, Dinh Tuong, Go Cong, Kien Hoa, Kien Phong, and An Giang.

authorities should be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Military Region.

- Each unit should conduct timely indoctrination sessions on the situation and mission in the area as they develop (based on the requirements of the local political mission).

- Correct evaluation of the good thoughts of the Party members and of the unit. Analysis of the thoughts that are the main obstacle to the completion of the mission.

- In providing ideological guidance, a tight organization should be maintained, and bad thoughts should be discovered and coped with in time.

- With regard to the completion of missions:

- Study of the leadership provided during the battles of the past six months: in how many battles did the unit fail to complete its mission?

- Implementation of the four policies and of the four attitudes in combat: how was the unit's fighting spirit brought to its highest pitch? What was the progress accomplished in the field of civilian proselyting by the unit under the leadership of the Party Chapter? Especially, after the reorientation session at the beginning of 1966, what are the weak points that should be overcome with the utmost effort?

- Leadership in the field of military training and cultural education.

- Strengthening and implementing the regulations concerning the unit's everyday activities.

- Leadership and administration of the unit. Number of Party and PRP Youth Group members, and non-Party and PRP Youth Group members, who have deserted.

- Strengthening the ranks of the unit, and relationship with the people.

- Leadership in the field of indoctrination and training the Party members.

- Activities of the Party Chapter, Party Chapter Committee and Party Cells.

- The mission of expanding Party membership.

- The number of Party members who have fulfilled the requirements and realized the three good points. The number of Party members who have scored an average performance, and those with a below-average performance.

- Leadership of the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

- Leadership in the field of maintenance of secrecy and vigilance against spies.

- Leadership in the campaign to develop the three great democratic principles.

- In a word, the strong and weak points of the Party Chapter's leadership should be evaluated, and means should be found to overcome these weak points.

b. Preparations

- The Party Chapter Committee will meet to gain a firm grasp of the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points, discuss a plan of action to carry it out, allocate tasks, and to prepare for preliminary reports on strong and weak points to be filed by the Party Chapter, the PRP Youth Group Chapter, the Company, the unit sections, and other agencies.

- The Party Chapter Committee will inform the Party members and people outside the Party about the

goals and requirements of this task, and about the preliminary report on strong and weak points, and it will motivate everyone to enthusiastically contribute their efforts to this task.

c. Party Cell meetings. (In areas where it is required that PRP Youth Group members, and non-Party and non-PRP Youth Group members should be given concrete indoctrination, PRP Youth Group Sections and Squad meetings should be held in addition to the Party Cell meeting.)

- During the Party Cell meetings, the progress and remaining weak points of each Party member (or PRP Youth Group member, or non-Party and PRP Youth Group member) should be assessed, based on the Party members' training requirements for a six-month period and on the plan for personal struggle of each individual. The individuals who have fulfilled their requirements should have their achievement confirmed. The Party members should relate their experiences in order to draw forth the good and bad points for the task of strengthening the thoughts of the Party members.

- Before the meeting is held, the Party cell leaders (or the PRP Youth Group Section Chiefs, or the Squad Leaders) should be indoctrinated about the goals and requirements of the meeting, and the Party members (or the PRP Youth Group members, or the non-Party and non-PRP Youth Group members) should be guided to prepare their thoughts in advance so that they can perform their self-criticism during the meeting.

d. PRP Youth Group Chapter and Company Conferences

- The purpose of these conferences will be to evaluate correctly the progress that has been made and the

weak points that still persist in the PRP Youth Group Chapter and in the Company.*

- The purpose of the conferences will be to assess the strong points and the shortcomings in the implementation of the resolutions of the Party Chapter concerning the strengthening of the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the Company, and to draw experiences from the organization and methods adopted to carry out these resolutions.

- The individuals who have struggled and succeeded in fulfilling the requirements will be upheld.

e. Party Chapter conference.

- The purpose of the conference is to:

- evaluate the progress that has been achieved (as compared to the situation before the campaign was launched) in the Party Chapter, in the PRP Youth Group Chapter, in the Company, among the Party members, the PRP Youth Group members and the masses.**
- analyze the weak points that still persist, and evaluate what has been achieved by the Party Chapter, as compared to what is required of the Party Chapter to achieve for the six-month period.

*This refers to the normal organization of an infantry company. In the Demolition Unit, the PRP Youth Group Chapter is at the platoon level.

**"Masses" refers to non-Party and non-PRP Youth Group members.

- draw the good and bad points from the Party Chapter's implementation of tasks.
- uphold the Party members who have struggled to achieve the requirements.
- discuss and set forth a plan of action to strengthen the Party Chapter and provide ideological training to the Party members for the next six-month and the next one-month periods.

- Before the conference is held, the Party Chapter Committee should prepare the contents of the conference carefully, and review their own sense of responsibility and leadership during the previous phase of the strengthening of the Party Chapter campaign. (The meeting of the Party Chapter Committee will last for two hours.)

f. The Party Headquarters and the Party Chapters that have completed the first step and are in the process of completing the second step should make a preliminary evaluation of results in accordance with the plan mentioned above. The Party Headquarters and the Party Chapters that have not started or that have not completed the first step should only assess the strong and weak points of the Party Chapters, evaluate their implementation of the directive concerning the strengthening of the Party Chapter and make preparations to start the motivation campaign. They should also strengthen the Party Chapters in accordance with the new instructions, and implement the plan of action step by step in

accordance with the instructions drawn from past experiences by the Political Office [Cuc Chinh Tri].*

2. Preliminary Implementation of the three good points at Province, Battalion and Region Levels, and at other equivalent levels.

a. Preparations by the Province Political Staff Section and by the Battalion Party Committee.

- They should report on the task of strengthening the Party Chapters during the past six months, and discuss a plan of action to strengthen the Party Chapters in the coming six months to prepare for the Party Committee Conference. At the same time, the Province Political Staff Section should review its leadership of the Party Chapters.

- They should study and select the Party Chapters that have achieved the three good points, and propose that the Province Cadres Section (or an agency equivalent to this Section) consider the cases of these Party Chapters and confirm their achievement. The selection of the Party Chapters that have achieved the three

*"Cuc" is a designation for subordinate organizations at the central level, normally used for subministerial level branches. The "Political Office" is subordinate to the Military Affairs Section of the Central Office of South Vietnam (COSVN). It is interesting to note that the leading organ of Viet Cong activities in South Vietnam is designated "Trung Uong Cuc" (Central Office), which suggests a considerable degree of subordination to higher-level organizations.

good points should be based on the criteria for the achievement of the Party Chapters' three good points contained in the directive of the Military Region in February 1966, and on the requirements for the strengthening of the Party Chapters for a six-month period set forth by the Military Region Party Committee and by the unit Party Committee.

b. Conference of the Province Cadres Section* and of the Battalion Party Committee (or of equivalent agencies.)

- The purpose of the conference is to evaluate the results of the task of strengthening the Party Chapters during the past six months and to assess the progress and the weak points that still exist in the Party Chapters, in the PRP Youth Group Chapters, and in the Companies. It is also to study the achievement of the Party Chapters that have met the three good-points criteria, and forward their cases to the higher level Party Committees for approval (the Battalion Party Committee studies these cases and makes proposals to the higher level Party Committee; only the higher level Party Committee has the power to confirm the achievement of these Party Chapters).

3. Problems that deserve special attention and guidance. In providing leadership for the implementation of the three good points, it is important that the goals

*The fact that the Cadres Section meets directly with the Battalion Party Committee of the Province Unit suggests that it is a subordinate element of the Province Military Affairs Section. Its concern here with specific Party matters indicates that it may oversee Party organization in the military units on behalf of the Province MAS. If this is the case, the Political Staff Section of the MAS

and requirements of this task be communicated to everyone. In addition, everyone should understand the plan to continue the motivation campaign to uphold a strong and serious sense of responsibility, and the effort to assess their own good and bad points by the Party Committee members and ordinary party members, in order to strengthen their understanding of the need to strengthen the Party and the Party Chapters.

- The confirmation of the achievement of the Party Chapters that have implemented the three good points should be done with care, to ensure that the first flags awarded during the campaign go to the deserving Party Chapters. In confirming such achievement, the Province should not lower its criteria for award. It should make an effort to have the agreement of the units under its command before confirming achievements, in order to ensure unity and enthusiasm inside the Party Headquarters and in the unit.

- In order to provide the Party Chapters with a basis on which to make a preliminary evaluation of results and to successfully continue the campaign, the Party Committees at various levels, upon receipt of the directives and preliminary plan of action of the Military Region Party Committee, should hold a meeting to discuss the following problems:

- They should check to see how far the Party Headquarters have gone in building up the three good points of the Party Chapters, what results have been achieved, and what weak points still remain.

probably is concerned with a relatively narrow range of activities relating to political indoctrination both for Party members and for ordinary soldiers.

- On the basis of the directives and plan of action to continue building up the three good points of the Party Chapters, issued by the Military Region Party Committee, they should determine the goals to be achieved during the next six-month period and one-month period, so as to ensure uniform action within the Party Headquarters.

- They should determine the length of time allocated to the Party Chapters for the implementation of these tasks, and the problems which should receive special guidance. They should also allocate different tasks to the cadres so that these can make a concrete contribution to the Party Chapters, etc.*

II. CONTINUATION OF THE MOTIVATION CAMPAIGN TO ACHIEVE THE THREE GOOD POINTS OF THE PARTY CHAPTER -- SECOND PHASE (This phase will last from October 1966 to March 1967)

A. What "Continuation of the Motivation Campaign" Involves

This consists basically of the same tasks set forth in the directive concerning the achievement of the three

* Although the Region MAS appears to be exerting a strong direct influence on Party affairs at lower echelons, it should be noted that the actions suggested here are supervisory rather than policy-initiating. The Region MAS is responsible for setting up criteria and time tables, and exercising general supervision and guidance. It seems probable that the main policy initiative comes through Party Committee channels, and that the Region MAS was assigned the task of framing specific goals and targets and held accountable for supervision of the policy.

good points of the Party Chapter, issued by the Military Region Party Committee on February 15, 1966, but in this "VH" phase, special emphasis should be put on providing good leadership.*

In particular, everyone should have a firm grasp of the strategic determination of COSN and strive to carry out the determination of the Military Region Party Committee for the winter-spring 1966-67 campaign.

- The Party Chapters should guide each Party member, each cadre, each PRP Youth Group member, and each fighter, to make a voluntary and enlightened effort to eradicate bad thoughts in order to build up a fierce fighting spirit, to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to overcome all thoughts that can impair their combat strength in the forthcoming winter-spring campaign, and to do their utmost to contribute to the general victory.

- The Party Chapters should guide the units to prepare for combat, to achieve victory, to complete all missions entrusted to them by the higher authorities, and to achieve more than what is asked of them.

- Appropriate measures aimed at the main central points should be taken to motivate the Party Chapters to perform missions in the countryside during the motivation

*The division of labor between transmission of major policy directives through the Party Committee channels and assigning the responsibility for the technical details and supervision of the execution of the policy to subordinate sections is further suggested by a comparison of the role of the Region Party Committee in this section with that of its subordinate Military Affairs Section mentioned earlier.

campaign to build up the three good points. Special attention should be paid to the following points:

- The Party Chapters, on their own, should set forth the principle of operating closely in line with the situation in the unit at each moment and with the aspirations of the people, and they should implement their own resolution concerning this method of operation.

- After adopting this resolution, the Party Chapters should communicate this principle of operation and this resolution to the units so that the units can implement them.

- The usefulness and the role of the Party Cells should be strengthened.

- Frequently, on their own, the Party Chapters should perform tasks dealing with their own internal ranks -- such as assessing their good and bad points, drawing lessons from their experiences after each battle or each phase of activities, in order to heighten the level of political understanding, bolster the thoughts and increase the capacity to operate of the Party members, and to improve the leadership and the activity patterns of the Party Chapter.

B. Relationship Between the Strengthening of the Party Chapters and the PRP Youth Group Chapters and the Unit; Relationship Between the Strengthening of the Collectivity and Providing Ideological Training to the Individuals (e.g., Between the Party Chapters and the Party Members, Between the PRP Youth Group Chapters and the PRP Youth Group Members, and Between the Units and the Individuals.)

1. Relationship between the strengthening of the Party Chapters and the strengthening of the PRP Youth Group Chapters and the units. It should be properly understood that the strengthening of the Party Chapter is the central problem. It is on the basis of a strong Party Chapter that we can strongly push ahead the task of strengthening the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the unit. A good Party Chapter is the foundation on which we can develop a good PRP Youth Group Chapter and a good unit. But, on the other hand, in order to develop a good Party Chapter, we have to develop a good PRP Youth Group Chapter and a good unit.

- The task of strengthening the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the unit consists of the following things:

- The PRP Youth Group Chapter will be called the "Frontline PRP Youth Group Chapter" [Chi Doan Tien Tuyen]. As for the unit, it will be called a "good unit" or a "unit possessing the three good points," or a "good company" or a "company possessing the three good points."
- The criteria set forth for the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the unit are based on the criteria set forth for the implementation of the Party Chapter's three good points (sections dealing with the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the unit). There are three criteria for the PRP Youth Group and three criteria for the company. On the basis of the situation in each unit, specific and appropriate details should be worked out, based on these criteria.

- The strengthening of the collectivity should be based on the ideological training of the individuals, and this is why when criteria are determined for the collectivity, criteria for the ideological training of the individuals should also be set forth.

2. With regard to the Party members: In order to ensure that the Party Chapter meets the criteria concerning the three good points in the second phase, the Party members have to nurture their good points and struggle to achieve the following basic points:

- They should have a good level of political understanding and a firm ideological stand. They should maintain unity and strictly observe discipline.

- They should always be in the front ranks and set a good example during combat, during the performance of their missions, and during indoctrination sessions. They should have a strong sense of responsibility in their leadership so as to gain the confidence of the masses.*

- They should contribute to the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter. During general activities sessions they should contribute their opinion to help in providing general leadership. They should criticize others as well as themselves. They should perform well their task of making propaganda to expand the membership of the Party and of the PRP Youth Group.

*The "masses" [quan chung] refers to all people outside the Party and PRP Youth Group organization and means, in effect, "non-Party affiliated."

3. With regard to the PRP Youth Group members, called the "Frontline PRP Youth Group members."

- They should have a high level of political understanding. They should have a firm front-line ideological stand, maintain unity and strictly observe discipline.
- They should always be in the front ranks and set a good example in combat, while performing their missions and during indoctrination sessions. They should have good relationship with the youths outside the PRP Youth Group, and they should perform well their task of propagandizing and motivating the masses to complete their missions.
- They should zealously contribute to the strengthening of the PRP Youth Group by participating in the activities of the PRP Youth Group and by their propaganda to expand the membership of the PRP Youth Group.

4. With regard to the troops: they should nurture and develop their strong points, and they should make efforts, in order to become good fighters, in accordance with the following main requirements:

- They should be absolutely faithful to the Party. They should unite with each other and love each other. They should love and respect the people. They should not be deterred by sacrifices and hardships, and they should be determined to complete their missions.

- They should fight with courage, perform labor tasks with diligence, and study with zeal.
- They should observe discipline, implement well all the policies and regulations set forth, propagandize and proselyte the people well.

In the case of the fighters who are Party or PRP Youth Group members, they should struggle to achieve the requirements set forth for Party and PRP Youth Group members. But the requirements mentioned above for the development of good fighters should also be fulfilled by the Party and PRP Youth Group members in addition to the three good points of the Party members and the Frontline PRP Youth Group members.

C. Some of the Things that Should be Developed into Fixed Patterns of Activities. In order to strengthen the motivation campaign, the system of daily activities, the indoctrination and guidance by the Party Chapter Secretary, and constructive criticism are the important things that should be developed into fixed patterns.

1. Party, PRP Youth Group, and unit activities.

- In the company, the pattern of activities of the Party cells, of the PRP Youth Group sections and of the squads should be maintained. Each week, there should be a Party Chapter conference and a PRP Youth Group Chapter conference; and there should be a company conference once a month.

The main purpose of the activities of the Party cells and PRP Youth Group sections (with the exception of the meetings held for indoctrination purposes) is to review the strong and weak points, and to have the members assist each other in implementing the requirements for the ideological training of Party and PRP Youth Group members. Each unit should see to it that the squads meet once a week to review the process of turning the fighters into good soldiers.

The usefulness of the Party cells should be expounded at great length. The usefulness of a Party cell lies in the fact that, within a platoon or squad, it constitutes the organ that directly leads the platoon or squad in implementing the resolutions of the Party Chapter and the orders of the unit commander.

- The daily pattern of activities within the Party should be strongly maintained.

- The Party members should check each other's performance, and urge each other to execute the resolutions of the Party Chapter and to perform their missions among the people.

- Self-criticism and mutual criticism should be carried out.

- The purpose of the monthly Party Chapter conference is to assess the progress achieved during the month concerning the implementation of the resolution dealing with the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter.

The purpose of the conference is also to draw up a plan of action for the development of the three good points in the next month. The contents of the monthly conferences

of the PRP Youth Group Chapter and of the Company will be determined by the Party Chapter Committee and the Party Chapter themselves. But one of the things that should be done during these PRP Youth Group and Company conferences will be the assessment of the progress that has been achieved during the month concerning the strengthening of the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the Company, and the drawing up of a plan of action for the further strengthening of the PRP Youth Group Chapter and the Company in the next month.

- Each of these ordinary conferences (especially the meetings of the Party cells and the conferences of the Party Chapter) should constitute a political and ideological indoctrination session, the purpose of which is to bolster the ideological stand of the Party Chapter, the PRP Youth Group Chapter, and the Company.

- For each ordinary conference of the Party Chapter, the Party Chapter, on its own, should know how to put forth a policy and a resolution that are in line with the policy of the higher authorities and with the current situation in the unit.

- In order to be able to put forth resolutions that are closely relevant to the current situation in the unit, the Party Chapter should meet the following three conditions:

1. The Party Chapter should have a very firm grasp of the political and ideological situation and of the performance of various tasks of the unit.

2. The Party Chapter should have a very good knowledge of the military and political missions (for a

three-month or a six-month period) of the armed forces in general, and of the unit in particular.

3. The Party Chapter should have a good understanding of the stand of the Vietnamese Revolution, of people's guerrilla warfare, and of the important policies of the Party.

After the Party Chapter puts forth a resolution, what should be done to have it implemented by the masses at large? In order to have it implemented, once a Party Chapter resolution is issued, the unit commander in charge of military affairs and the unit commander in charge of political affairs should draw up a plan of action in accordance with their respective positions and responsibilities in the unit. After that, the Party cells hold a meeting to discuss the resolution and allocate tasks to its members to implement the Party Chapter resolution. Then the PRP Youth Group Chapter meets to discuss the tasks assigned to it by the Party Chapter. Finally, the entire unit meets to draw up a plan of action for the fighters in the unit to implement the resolution in an enlightened manner.

2. Maintenance of ordinary and periodic activities.

The Battalion Party Committee and the Province Cadres Section meet once a month.

The Province Political Staff Section meets once a month.

The Permanent Duty Section of the District Military Affairs Section, the Party Committee within the District Military Staff Section, the Rear Services Section, and the Political Staff Section (or organs of equivalent levels) meet once a month.

The Province Cadres Section, the Party Committee within the Military Staff, the Rear Services Section, and the Liaison and Communications Section meet once every three months.*

The purpose of these periodic meetings is to assess the progress that has been achieved with regard to the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter, to review their leadership and guidance, and to draw up a plan of action for the continuation of the motivation campaign.

The Province Political Staff Section (or organs of equivalent level) must provide close guidance to the Party Chapters. The Province Political Staff Section should provide direct leadership for the development of the three good points of the Party Chapters. It should focus on the fulfillment of its role and responsibilities, provide direct guidance to the Battalion Party Committee (or organs of equivalent level), check the performance of the Battalion Party Committee, and urge it to strengthen the Party Chapters within the Battalion.**

*This contradicts the first sentence of this section, which states that the Battalion Party Committee and the Province Cadres Section meet once a month.

**This mission appears to be similar to that of the Cadres Section (see Section B2 above). A possible distinction, suggested above, is that the Political Staff Section is responsible for the political indoctrination involved in special campaigns like the "Three Good Points Party Chapter" while the Cadres Section oversees the organizational details. The evidence here is inconclusive on this point.

D. Improving the performance of the Party Chapter Secretaries. At present, there are many Party Chapter Secretaries whose level of political understanding is low and who are not experienced leaders. This is why it is necessary to constantly improve their performance with informal training in order to ensure the fulfillment of requirements.

This informal training is mainly the responsibility of the Battalion Party Committee (of battalions that operate independently) and of the Province Political Staff Section. Besides organizing general formal training courses for the cadres, the Battalion Party Committee and the Province Political Staff Section should make an effort to provide informal training once a month for the Party Chapter Secretaries and the Party Chapter Committee members. This informal training should be carried out within the Battalion, in the operation area of each unit under the direct command of the province.

The purpose of this informal training is to allow the Party Chapter Secretaries and the Party Chapter Committee members to relate their leadership experiences, to discuss the responsibilities of the Party Chapter Committee members, and to solve the problems that the Party Chapter Secretaries and the Party Chapter Committee members have encountered in the performance of their missions and which they cannot solve.

It is not necessary to make careful preparation for this informal training, because this will take too much time, and then there will not be enough time left for the discussion itself and so nothing will be accomplished.

Therefore, the informal training method to be used is to conduct meetings and discussions. The Party Committee states the requirements, then guides a few Party Chapter Secretaries to present concrete reports and to exchange accounts of their concrete experiences, and finally guides the meeting so as to draw conclusions from the discussions. In this manner, we can save time and the informal training can be conducted speedily and in a timely manner.

E. Providing special guidance to a few specific Party Chapters to transform them into prototypes. This is a necessary step of the leadership mission and is an important task that should be performed frequently by the political organs.

The authorities at each level, especially at province level, should choose a number of Party Chapters, and the Battalion Party Committee should choose a Party Chapter, to provide guidance in selecting those experiences that need to be made known to other Party Chapters and to improve the leadership of the Party Chapters in general.

The transformation of the good Party Chapters into Three Good Points Party Chapters, besides the purpose of disseminating common leadership experiences, has the purpose of encouraging and motivating the other Party Chapters to perform better. This is why the Province Cadres Section, the Province Political Staff Section, and the Battalion Party Committees should follow closely the performance of the prototype Party Chapters, and provide constant guidance and informal training to improve their performance further and further. They should not let these prototype Party Chapters retrogress.

F. Expansion of the PRP Youth Group membership. In order to correct the current situation in which PRP Youth Group membership is not much larger than Party membership, we should make a bold effort and do our utmost to expand the PRP Youth Group members. Our aim is to have the PRP Youth Group members account for from 75% to 80% of the unit strength within a year.

In order to achieve this aim, we should first of all bring about a change of mind within the Party, and especially within the Party Chapters. The Party Chapters should abandon their harsh attitude and their highly demanding PRP Youth Group membership criteria, which do not correspond to the mass membership nature of the PRP Youth Group. The PRP Youth Group members' responsibility to make propaganda and to expand the membership of the PRP Youth Group should be upheld. At the same time, it should be emphasized to the Party members (official as well as probationary Party members) that they have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the PRP Youth Group. They should fulfill this responsibility, and they should also fulfill their duty of introducing prospective members to the PRP Youth Group for admission (PRP Youth Group regulations specify that in order to be admitted in the PRP Youth Group, a person must be introduced by two PRP Youth Group members or one Party member).

In order to ensure the quantity as well as the quality of PRP Youth Group members, and the proletarian, front-line and mass membership nature of the PRP Youth Group, in expanding the membership of the PRP Youth Group we should focus on the proletariat.

To be admitted in the PRP Youth Group:

- A youth should be from 16 to 26 years of age.
- He should have been indoctrinated about, and he should be enlightened about, the current mission of the Revolution and the regulations of the PRP Youth Group.
- He should fight with courage, perform his tasks and study with zeal.
- He should carry out all orders and observe discipline.
- He should have an acceptable background: he should not have any personal blood debt against the Revolution, and he should not have opposed or sabotaged the Revolution at any time.

These are the basic qualifications. If there are cases which are difficult to decide, the Party Chapter should ask for the opinion of higher-ranking authorities.

G. The case of PRP Youth Group members who have passed the PRP Youth Group age requirement. In order to motivate these PRP Youth Group members to fight with enthusiasm and zeal, and to enable these progressive comrades to meet the criteria of the PRP Youth Group Central Committee, two things can be done.

1. The PRP Youth Group members over 26 years old (that is to say, those who have passed the PRP Youth Group age requirement) are allowed to remain in the PRP Youth Group until they are 30 years old.

2. Those who have been forced to leave the PRP Youth Group because they have passed the age requirement

should be allowed to rejoin the PRP Youth Group and to continue to take part in the activities of the PRP Youth Group.

These two measures can only be carried out if the following conditions are met:

1. The PRP Youth Group members who have passed the age requirement should submit an application to remain in the PRP Youth Group.

2. These PRP Youth Group members can only be allowed to remain in the PRP Youth Group if the PRP Youth Group Chapter conference finds that their behavior is correct and that they still meet the criteria of the PRP Youth Group.

We have raised these few points in order to draw the attention of every echelon to them, and to help the various echelons to carry out the motivation campaign to develop the three good points of the Party Chapter. While carrying out this campaign, or after making a preliminary assessment or a final assessment of the strong and weak points, each echelon should send a report on results obtained to the Office. In addition to sending a general report on the leadership of various Party Committees and on the general situation, each echelon should also report on the performance of one or two outstanding Party Chapters within the Province or Battalion.

November 26, 1966
The Battalion Command Staff

DOCUMENT NO. 3

EXPERIENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THREE GOOD POINTS*

Copy for Demolition Unit

Upon receipt of the directive from above, the Party members in the 1st and 2nd Companies who were present gathered to evaluate the document and to determine the direction that the leadership should take in order to develop the three good points of the Party Chapter, even though the Party Committee could not gather all of its members for the meeting.

The meeting discussed:

1. The directive from the Province Party Committee dealing with the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter,

2. The meaning of the contents of the directive, the goal to be reached, and the criteria for developing the three good points of the Party Chapter, and

3. The difficulties and advantages that we would have, and the need for leadership that should be foreseen before we actually start to develop the three good points of the Party Chapter.

When the members had understood the meaning of the directive, the requirements and goal of the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter and when they had understood the directive from the Province Party Committee, the Party Committee held the following discussion.

* Three and a half pages, typewritten.

DIFFICULTIES AND ADVANTAGES

Advantages

- Many areas have gained experience in developing the three good points of the Party Chapter, and they have enjoyed the guidance of higher-ranking cadres in this respect.

- The unit has just studied the nature and the tradition of the battalion. The troops' morale has been bolstered, their ideological problems have been solved, and their sense of responsibility has been heightened.

- The Party members understand very well the role of the Party and its principle of leadership. Now if they study about the requirements and the goals for the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter, they will be enthusiastic and will conscientiously address themselves to the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter.

Difficulties

- The Party members will have to fight, attend training sessions, and develop the three good points of the Party Chapter at the same time.

- The obstacles in the terrain separate our areas from those of the enemy and enable them to shell us. It is difficult for us to hold meetings. The moment we gather for a meeting, an alarm is given or an order to move elsewhere is issued.

- A number of comrades do not take the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter seriously,

or they find it difficult to develop these three good points. They feel that the Party membership is small and that the requirements are too high. A number of Party Chapter Secretaries have just been elected or transferred here. The Party Committee has to disperse, meetings are restricted, there is no initiative, and the leadership does not follow any directions. A number of Party members become pessimistic when they learn about the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter, because they are afraid that they will be subjected to stricter discipline.

PLAN FOR LEADERSHIP

In order to fulfill the requirements, the Party Committee bolsters the morale of the Party members; the cadres and fighters concentrate all their energy on performing their tasks. At the same time they should reinforce their ideological stand to meet the emergency and to save time, and they should eradicate the attitude of not taking anything seriously, being afraid of difficulties, and being pessimistic.

On the other hand, the Party Committee will organize indoctrination and discussion sessions for the Party Chapter Committee members, and for the Party members themselves, about the difficulties and advantages. The Party Committee will also encourage the lower-ranking comrades to contribute their ideas and to make suggestions to overcome the difficulties.

The Strong and Weak Points

a. Strong points. All the Party Chapters have an adequate number of the Party Chapter Committee members. The number of members in each Party Chapter accounts for at least 40% of the troop strength, and the Party members are organized into cells. The general activities of the Party members are irregular and lack quality, but the majority of the Party members have a good ideological stand, are united, and have confidence in the leadership of the Party. The Party members have been tested in fighting, and they have a firm ideological stand.

The PRP Youth Group members and the others* have confidence in the Party and do their utmost to implement every resolution of the Party Chapter. The PRP Youth Group members and the others are competent to perform their tasks while the three good points of the Party Chapter are being developed and their competence will guarantee the Party Chapter's success in developing the three good points.

b. Weak points. The performance of Party tasks by the Party Chapter Secretaries, the Party Chapter Committee members, and the Party members still leaves much to be desired. They have not yet grasped the principle of leadership of the Party and the meaning of their roles. They lack a sense of responsibility and their behavior leaves much to be desired. They don't have the experience to develop the three good points of the Party Chapter.

* Non-Party or PRP Youth people.

Even though the PRP Youth Group members and the nonmembers have confidence in the Party and do their utmost to implement the resolutions of the Party Chapter, they have not understood fully the nature of their relationship with the Party Chapter and their subordination to the Party Chapter. This is why sometimes they make decisions themselves and do what they please, and so fail to complete their mission.

Generally speaking, we enjoy basic advantages for the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter. Even though we have some shortcomings, we are capable of overcoming them. The only thing that we need to do is to make all the Party members understand the requirements and the goals for the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter, and to make them concentrate all their efforts on this task. If this can be done, the results will be good.

After the Party Committee holds a meeting of its members to explain the requirements and the goals of the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter, the requirements and goals will be explained to the Military Staff Section, the Political Staff Section, the Rear Services Section, the PRP Youth Group members and the troops, to make them understand that they have to help the Party Committee develop the three good points of the Party Chapters, depending on their tasks and responsibilities. The Party Committee will come up with concrete measures so that these agencies can help develop the three good points. In this way the entire unit will be able to develop the three good points and guarantee the

success of this mission, and at the same time they will be able to continue fighting and performing their daily tasks.

During the conference for the Party Chapters to explain the meaning, the requirements, the goals, the criteria and the method of developing the three good points, the Party Committee mentioned its good and bad points, and talked about the experience in leadership that it had acquired in the past. At the same time it discussed the difficulties and advantages involved, the strong and weak points, and the plan for leadership of the Party Committee. After the conference, the Party Chapter Secretaries and the Party Chapter Committee members were told to prepare a plan of action and a report.

After being motivated by the Party Committee, the Party Chapters reviewed their past performance, their good and bad points, evaluated their strong and weak points, and tried to find the causes of their strength and weaknesses in order to come up with a plan for leadership. First of all, the Party Chapters divided the unit into Party members and non-Party members, drew up a plan to initiate a motivation campaign among the PRP Youth Group members and the troops, and pinpointed the key problems on which the Party Chapters would have to concentrate its leadership.

As for the Party Chapter Committees, they have understood the general problems. The Party Committee is guiding them and explaining to them further about the key questions and their responsibility in the development of the three good points of the Party Chapters.

In the case of the Party Chapter Secretaries, the Party Committee concentrates its efforts on heightening their level of political understanding and their understanding of the method of leadership of the Party Chapter, guiding them to draw up plans of action to implement the directive, to write up reports, plans of actions and proposals to reflect the real situation. The Party Committee goes deep into every question to increase the knowledge of the Party Chapter Secretaries and checks their performance at every step. At the same time the Party Committee solves ideological problems and suggests a plan of action that will make the Party Chapter Committee take charge of everyday work so that the Party Chapter Secretary will have time to concentrate on developing the three good points of the Party Chapter.

With regard to the PRP Youth Group Chapter, after explaining the requirements and goals of the development of the three good points of the Party Chapter, the Party Committee applies concrete measures to provide ideological guidance for the members, motivates the key PRP Youth Group members to set a good example by implementing the resolutions of the Party Chapters, and guides the PRP Youth Group Chapter in composing a "letter of resolve" [quyet tam thu] to the Party Chapters wishing them success in developing the three good points. At the same time the Party Committee guides them in determining their own requirements after the Party Chapters issue their resolution.

In the motivation of the troops, after learning the meaning, the requirements, and the goals of the development of the three good points, the cadres and fighters in

the unit reconfirm their responsibilities, draw up a plan to overcome their shortcomings and write a "letter of resolve" to encourage the Party Chapters.

RESULTS OF THE MOTIVATION CAMPAIGN

After the Party Chapters, the PRP Youth Group Chapters, and the troops were motivated, many changes in their ideological stand, performance of mission and behavior occurred. Some comrades said, "Following the indoctrination sessions I understand the role and nature of the Party Chapter, and the need to develop the three good points. If we can develop the three good points quickly, the Party Chapter and the unit will make more and more progress every day." Other comrades said, "At first I thought that the indoctrination session to campaign for the development of the three good points of the Party was like any other political indoctrination session and I thought that we should study instead other more important political documents. This was why I didn't pay any attention at first."

The majority of the Party members conscientiously reviewed their good and bad points, and were willing and eager to correct their errors. The Party Chapter members determined the requirements for the development of the three good points with great enthusiasm. Before, whenever the Party Chapter held a meeting, only three or four members expressed their opinions. But now, almost all the Party members have at least two or three ideas to contribute to the discussion. Before, the relationship between the Party members and the Party Chapter Secretary

was far from being intimate, but now the Party members criticize the Party Chapter Secretary frankly, and the Party Chapter Secretary sincerely admits his errors when he is in the wrong.

After developing the three good points, the Party Chapter understands better the nature, the role and the method of leadership of the Party. At the same time it is able to correct the following attitudes: Passivism, shunning of difficulties, right-wing tendency, acting on one's own, status consciousness, bureaucratism, doing things superficially -- that have been noticed in the performance of everyday tasks, combat, training and indoctrination sessions.

LEADERSHIP

The Party Committee chose an outstanding Party Chapter. Then the cadres of this Party Chapter and the Party Committee members went down to visit each Party Chapter in the unit to help the Secretaries of these Party Chapters and these Party Chapters themselves understand the meaning, the criteria, the requirements and the goals for the development of the three good points, and to help them carry out the plan to develop the three good points in line with the real situation in the unit. At the end of each day and after each step was taken, the Party Chapters met to review the results, draw the good and bad points, and plan the next step.

The Party Committee assigned the Party Chapters to conduct indoctrination sessions, and the cells to discuss the questions learned in these sessions. Each Party

Chapter Committee member was assigned as cell leader. Each discussion was recorded on paper.

As for the PRP Youth Group and the troops, indoctrination sessions were also conducted, and then they broke up into cells to hold discussions. In each motivation session, results should be reviewed, evaluated and reported to higher authorities.

EXPERIENCES AND TIME LIMIT

Motivation is the first step to be accomplished. Only when the comrades have grasped the meaning of the directives will it be possible to solve ideological problems and to move on to concrete actions. This is why it is necessary to prepare carefully the contents of the motivation campaign, the principles and methods to be applied, and to maintain tight control.

Phases of action should be initiated, and at the end of each phase there should be a meeting to review results and draw experiences from the past. At the same time, efforts should not be concentrated on the key problem alone at the expense of the other problems. The contents of the motivation phases should be in line with the real situation and should be geared to each target [doi tuong]. Party members should be used to motivate Party members; non-Party members should be used to motivate non-Party members. The Party Chapter Secretaries and the Party Chapter Committee members should set a good example, and do their utmost to meet the emergency; they should be honest in criticizing others as well as themselves. By so doing they will instill confidence in the Party members

and encourage them to develop the three good points of the Party Chapter.

The Party Chapter Secretaries should be guided and checked at every step in order to correct errors in time, to push them forward, to increase their level of understanding, and discourage them from acting on their own and applying simple solutions to the problems. While the three good points of the Party Chapter are being developed, we should pay attention and correct those who do not take this development seriously or those who are afraid of difficulties. We should pay a lot of attention to those who are weary and pessimistic. We should tightly control the Party members and the cadres, and use them as the nucleus to set a good example and implement all resolutions.

March 29, 1967
P.40*

*P.40 is probably the Political Staff of the Province Military Affairs Section.

DOCUMENT NO. 4

STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR THE PRELIMINARY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
THREE GOOD POINTS OF THE PARTY CHAPTER*

FIRST STEP

The Party Chapter Committee meets for one hour to give the Party Chapter Committee members a firm grasp of the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points of the Party Chapter.

Allocation of tasks to each Party Chapter Committee member to prepare for the preliminary implementation of the three good points.

Task of the Party Chapter Secretary to Prepare for the Preliminary Implementation of the Three Good Points.

The Party Chapter Secretary should have a firm grasp of the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points of the Party Chapter in the first phase, in order to guide the Party Chapter and the troops. He should discuss, review and evaluate the strong and weak points of the Party Chapter, PRP Youth Group Chapter and the unit, and to find out the causes for the strong and weak points. This evaluation of the strong and weak points should be based on the requirements set forth for the strengthening of the Party, PRP Youth Group and unit for a six-month period, and for a one-month period. He should also have the Party Chapter Committee write self-criticism papers analyzing the good points and shortcomings of their leadership in the past months, and drawing

*One page, typewritten.

lessons from their experiences in order to overcome these weak points in the future.

Task of the Party Chapter Committee Member in Charge of the PRP Youth Group Chapter. He should inform the PRP Youth Group Chapter of the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points, and prepare the PRP Youth Group Chapter for this task. He should evaluate the progress that has been achieved and the shortcomings that still exist within the PRP Youth Group Chapter, find out the causes for these weak points, draw lessons from past experiences, and devise means to overcome these weak points. In reviewing the good and bad points of the PRP Youth Group Chapter, he should base his evaluation on the resolution of the Party Chapter and on the requirements to strengthen the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

Task of the Party Chapter Committee Member in Charge of Organization. He should list the membership of the Party Chapter, of the PRP Youth Group Chapter, and the strength of the unit. He should also note down their quality.

SECOND STEP

The Party Chapter meets for one hour to communicate to its members the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points of the Party Chapter during the first phase.

After the Party Chapter has met, the Party Cells will hold a meeting of their own. During this meeting, each Party member, on the basis of the requirements set forth

by the Party Chapter, reviews his own good and bad points, and prepares to contribute his opinion to the discussion in the forthcoming Party Chapter Conference.

At the same time, the Party Chapter Committee member in charge of the PRP Youth Group Chapter should be assigned to hold a meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter. This meeting will last for one hour. During the meeting, the PRP Youth Group members will be told about the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points. After the PRP Youth Group Chapter has met, the PRP Youth Group Sections will meet. During this meeting, each PRP Youth member, on the basis of the requirements set forth to strengthen the PRP Youth, reviews his own good and bad points, and prepares to contribute his opinion to the discussion in the forthcoming PRP Youth Group Chapter Conference.

After the Party Chapter and PRP Youth Group Chapter have met, a meeting for the entire unit should be held. The purpose of the meeting will be to communicate to the troops the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points. Each unit member will review his own good and bad points on the basis of the requirements set forth to strengthen the unit.

January 19, 1967

DOCUMENT NO. 5

STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR THE PRELIMINARY IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE THREE GOOD POINTS OF THE PARTY CHAPTER*

Copy for Demolition Unit

GOALS AND REQUIREMENTS

- Evaluation of the progress of the Party Chapter after six months spent on building up the three good points, and of the weak points that still persist.
- Assessment of the good and bad points of the leadership and performance of the Party Chapter, and drawing lessons from its experiences. Assessment of the good and bad points of the leadership of the Province Military Affairs Section, and of the guidance of the Province Political Staff Section and of the Battalion Party Committee.
- Setting forth the requirements to strengthen the Party Chapter, and the leadership and guidance task for the six coming months.
- Evaluation and confirmation of the performance of the Party Chapters that have built up the three good points during the first phase.

CONTENTS

- Each Party Chapter should analyze in depth the contents of the three good points set forth by the Military Region. Each Party Chapter should review its good

*Two pages typewritten.

and bad points based on its own resolutions on the task of building up the three good points.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR THE PRELIMINARY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE GOOD POINTS

First Step: Meeting of the Party Chapter Committee to have a firm grasp of the goals and requirements, and contents of the three good points; to discuss the plan of action to implement this task, and to allocate tasks for the preliminary implementation of the three good points in the Party, PRP Youth Group, and unit.

Second Step: Meeting of the Party Chapter to give the Party members a firm grasp of the goals, requirements, and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points, and to discuss the plan to carry it out.

After the meeting of the Party Chapter, a PRP Youth Group Chapter meeting should be held to communicate to the members the goals, requirements and contents of the preliminary implementation of the three good points. This task of building up the three good points in the preliminary phase as far as the PRP Youth Group is concerned should be based on the requirements set forth for the unit. PRP Youth Group Chapter meeting to last for one hour.

Third Step: The Party Chapter Committee will indoctrinate the Party cell leaders, the leaders of the PRP Youth Group Chapters, the PRP Youth Group Section Chiefs, and the squad and platoon leaders, about the preliminary implementation of the three good points.

After they are indoctrinated by the Party Chapter Committee, the Party cell leaders convene a cell meeting to review the good and bad points of their cells. At the same time, the PRP Youth Group Section chiefs convene a meeting of their own sections to review the good and bad points of their sections. After evaluating the good and bad points of each individual, the Party Cell Leaders should make a general evaluation of the good and bad points of their own cells. The PRP Youth Group Section chiefs should also do likewise.

After the Party Cells and the PRP Youth Group Sections have met, the squads should meet to review and evaluate their strong and weak points.

Fourth Step: Meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter to evaluate and report on its strong and weak points during the consolidation period and to devise means to overcome its shortcomings.

After the PRP Youth Group Chapter has met, a meeting of the entire unit should be held to evaluate and report on the weak and strong points during the unit's consolidation period, and to devise means to overcome these weak points.

Then the Party Chapter Committee meets again. During this meeting, the Party Chapter Secretary reports on the preparations that have been made to carry out the preliminary implementation of the three good points, and on the requirements for the next month and for the three coming months. After the Party Chapter has met, a meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter should be held to communicate to the PRP Youth members the resolution on strengthening the PRP Youth Group Chapter adopted by the Party

Chapter, and to discuss the requirements for the implementation of this resolution. This meeting will last for four hours.

After the meeting of the PRP Youth Group Chapter, a meeting of the entire unit should be held to inform the troops of the task of improving the performance of the unit, and to discuss the requirements for the implementation of this task. This meeting will last for four hours.

The Party Chapter will then hold a meeting to report on the results of the preliminary implementation of the three good points, to assess the progress of the Party Chapter, of the PRP Youth Group Chapter and of the unit, and to propose that the higher authorities confirm the realization of the three good points by the Party Chapter and uphold the Party members who have struggled to fulfill their requirements.

- The Party members, the PRP Youth members, and the troops should all struggle to fulfill the requirements set forth for one month and one week.

April 24, 1967

DOCUMENT NO. 6

EVALUATION OF PARTY ACTIVITIES IN THE DEMOLITION UNIT*

Copy for Demolition Unit

A. STRONG POINTS

- The minds of the unit members were at ease and so they could concentrate on fighting.
- The unit implemented the resolutions of the higher authorities well.
- In combat, the Party members were at the front ranks to assault the enemy; they therefore set a good example and succeeded in bolstering the morale of the masses.
- The unit could withstand hardships and overcome all difficulties.
- The Party members understood their role, and this was shown in their performance in combat.

B. WEAK POINTS

- The Party members did not have a firm grasp of the role of the Party and its overall direct and absolute leadership in the armed forces. The Party members did not have a firm grasp of the line and policy of the Party.
- The task of providing political indoctrination and ideological leadership was neglected.
- The regulations concerning the unit's everyday

* Five pages, typewritten. The composition, coherent style, correct spelling and grammar suggest the author is a rather high-ranking cadre.

life were not implemented faithfully, in line with the requirements set forth by the higher authorities.

- The Party members did not pay attention to leading the PRP Youth Group Chapter; they did not provide any political indoctrination to the PRP Youth Group.

- Democratic centralism was not developed.

- The leadership of the Party members in the emulation campaign was not timely. In addition, they did not praise or discipline their subordinates in time.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SIX COMING MONTHS

A. From the Political and Ideological Points of View

1. Political indoctrination.

- All political indoctrination programs should be completed. One hundred percent attendance should be assured.

- In addition, the unit should study the 37 items which they should know by heart.

- Study of the tradition and nature of our Party.

- Study of current news items once a month.

2. Ideological stand.

- The ideological stand of the unit should be stabilized, their minds should be put at ease, and they should be enthusiastic and ready to accept all missions entrusted to them by the higher authorities, no matter what the situation and circumstances are. They should not be hesitant; instead they should be strongly determined to complete their missions.

- The cadres should have tight control over the thoughts of the unit members. When something happens,

they should devise means to solve the problems that arise in time.

- The unit members should maintain unity, contribute to the struggle, and help each other complete missions.

- The unit members should not be apathetic and inactive, and they should not use irresponsible and inappropriate language.

- Everything should be done to ensure that the Party members and PRP Youth Group members do not desert.

- The unit members should not shun difficulties and hardships.

B. Leading the Unit to Implement All Missions Well.

1. Leading the unit to fight well.

- Before combat. The cadres should provide leadership and make sure that each squad has a firm grasp of their concrete mission, and instill a high degree of determination in them.

- They should see to it that each step preparatory to the attack is carried out.

- They should provide leadership and preserve the organization and equipment of the unit.

- They should see to it that the fortified trenches are well camouflaged.

- They should see to it that the reconnaissance mission is carried out accurately and completely, and that absolute secrecy is maintained.

2. In combat.

- The courage and bravery of the fighters should be bolstered; it should be made certain that the tactic of

continuous attack with explosive charges is applied, and that the unit occupies whichever target it attacks.

- The unit should absolutely obey the orders of its superiors during combat. They should implement faithfully the four big policies, for example they should carry out the policy concerning the dead and wounded, and they should not violate it, no matter what the circumstances are.

- They should implement faithfully the policy concerning captured weapons and equipment. First, they should gather the weapons and ammunition, and then the clothes and equipment.

3. After the attack.

- The cadres should bolster the morale of the unit members, and consolidate the organization of the unit, and the unit should be ready to accept other missions entrusted to them by the higher authorities.

- The cadres should make sure that nothing about the attack is disclosed. Discussion in front of the people of the fighting technique and tactics employed during the attack should be avoided.

- Kiem thao^{*} sessions should be conducted. Outstanding unit members should be selected and commended, and those who perform badly in combat should be punished in time.

C. Providing Leadership for the Implementation of Forthcoming Missions

* Review and discussion meetings.

Civilian proselyting. The following slogan should be implemented: "The people are happy when we come; they miss us when we leave; and they love us when we stay with them."

- The unit should propagandize the people and indoctrinate them to cling to their land and orchards, and they should point out the schemes the enemy is using to deceive the people.

- The unit should help the people in their production work, build shelters for protection against shelling and bombing, rebuild bridges and repair houses.

D. Strengthening the Unit

1. Training. A training program, and a list of the goals and requirements which are aimed at during the training course, should be submitted to the Party Chapter for approval. After each subject is taught, there should be a preliminary evaluation of results, and the cadres should make sure that all their subordinates have absorbed the subject well -- no comrade should be overlooked.

The training should be in line with the real demands of a combat situation. The quality of the training should be ensured.

- It should be made certain that all the cadres and fighters understand thoroughly all the specialized subjects taught.

- The system of reporting and requesting advice should be followed at every echelon. The cadres and fighters should be indoctrinated to observe discipline, to use proper language, to be polite, and to behave in a way that does credit to the armed forces.

- Discipline and regulations should be observed. No one should violate discipline and regulations -- no one should commit any violations that will earn him a warning or other more severe disciplinary measures.

- The system of appointing permanent duty sections, and daytime shifts should be followed, as well as the system of discussion and reporting within the three-man cells and the quartermaster cells.

- The squad and platoon cadres should have tight control over the ideological situation in the unit, over the troop strength of the unit, and over the weapons of the unit, so that when asked by their superiors they can give an accurate report.

- The standard of living of the unit should be improved: each month each unit member should provide 5 kgs. of vegetables.

- Disease-prevention measures should be enforced to protect the health of the unit members, to reduce the number of men who have to go to the dispensary for treatment of diseases, to maintain the total troop strength of the unit intact, and to enable 95 percent of the unit to attend the training course and to fight.

- Each fighter should have a hat, as well as a bamboo rack with which to camouflage himself, and individual bowls and chopsticks.

- Fortified trenches should be well camouflaged. Trenches should be dug upon arrival, and the unit should not wait until morning to dig them.

- Weapons should be well maintained; weapons, ammunition, clothes, and equipment should be well taken care of; they should not be damaged or lost without good reasons.

- Each month, each unit member should save 10 piasters and put them in the savings funds (but the unit members should not go without food to save this sum of money).

2. Strengthening the ranks of the Party members, and maintaining good relationship between the Party members and the masses (non-Party members).

Training and indoctrinating the Party members.

- The Party members should study the regulations of the Party.

- Non-Party members should be indoctrinated and trained to become Party members.

- Implementation of the 8-steps of the task of expanding the Party.

Expanding Party membership.

- Dividing the masses into different categories, and appointing Party members to take charge of them.

- Each month: organization of one indoctrination course for the masses and for the PRP Youth Group members.

- Admission of five new Party members; admission procedure should be strictly enforced.

- The Party Chapter should give official Party membership status to probationary Party members when the deadline arrives.

Improvement of Party activities.

- The Party Chapter, the Party Chapter Committee, and the Party cells should conduct their activities in line with the regulations set forth by the higher authorities.

- During meetings, the quality of discussion should be maintained. Before the meeting, the Party Chapter Committee should inform the Party members of the agenda of the meeting, and they should provide concrete guidance to the Party cells.

- Democratic procedure should be observed during Party Chapter conferences, and each Party member should express at least three opinions.

E. Implementation of the "Three Democratic Rules."

- The squad and platoon cadres should not reprimand the fighters or shout at them under any circumstances.

- Each squad should give a public report on its financial status once every ten days. As for the platoons, each of them should do this once a month.

- During general activities sessions, there should be a "criticism of the cadres" period.

F. Mission of the PRP Youth Group

- Indoctrination on the PRP Youth rules and regulations.

- Indoctrinating the leaders of the PRP Youth Group Chapter about their responsibilities.

- Detailed and thorough indoctrination of the PRP Youth Group Chapter about all the main tasks of the unit.

- Assign Party members to attend the ordinary meetings of the PRP Youth Group sections.

- At every general meeting, the PRP Youth Group Chapter should be reminded of its duties.

G. Troops' Conference (Hoi Dong Quan Nhan)

- Organization of information cells and of cultural cells; and we should make sure that they can function in a fixed pattern. They should study for one hour each day.

H. Maintenance of Secrecy

- Maintenance of secrecy concerning marches and bivouacking areas.
- Everyday, the unit's bivouacking formation should be checked for signs of enemy presence.
- Check strangers who penetrate into the bivouacking area.
- Post sentinels.
- Fight against the enemy's Chieu Hoi program. Make 100 percent sure that the unit is not affected by the enemy's Chieu Hoi scheme. No one should read and keep leaflets.

DOCUMENT NO. 7

MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEMOLITION UNIT*

Copy for the Demolition Unit

POLITICAL FIELD

- Study of the 37 items which should be known by heart. The cadres and fighters will have to absorb them 100 percent. There should be relevant discussions during the indoctrination sessions. There should be a preliminary evaluation of results at the end of each lesson.

IDEOLOGICAL STAND

- The Party members should reaffirm their ideological stand. They should be ready to accept all missions entrusted to them by the higher authorities, no matter which level the orders come from, and they should have a strong determination to carry these missions through.

- They should observe discipline strictly. They should not have an apathetic attitude, they should not indulge in too much freedom, they should not do as they please, and they should not shun difficulties and hardships.

LEADING THE UNIT TO IMPLEMENT ALL MISSIONS WELL AND
STRENGTHENING THE UNIT

- Specialized training: training on reconnaissance on the outer perimeter of the targets, and deep

* One page handwritten report, apparently by a rather high-ranking cadre.

penetration of the targets for reconnaissance purposes. Training on continuous attack with explosive charges, overrunning all obstacles, and striking at the heart of the target. A training program should be developed in advance; and there should be a preliminary evaluation of results.

- The squad and platoon cadres should have tight control over the thoughts of the troops, as well as over the equipment and weapons used during the training.

- The cadres should see to it that half of the troops should have hats to wear during the training, and that the majority of them have bamboo racks with which to camouflage themselves.

ORGANIZING THE RANKS OF THE UNIT AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CADRES AND FIGHTERS

- The Party members should study about the goals and guidelines. Make sure that all the Party members attend the training course. Each Party member should express his opinion during the training course.

- The Party members, as well as the non-Party members, should be classified into different categories. Allocation of responsibilities to the Party members.

- Regulations concerning general activities and everyday life should be carried out faithfully.

- The squad and platoon cadres should not reprimand the fighters and shout at them.

- During general activities sessions, it should be pointed out that the cadres should be criticized.

MISSION OF THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER

- Study of the PRP Youth Group Chapter rules and regulations.
- Regulations concerning general activities should be observed, and general activities should be carried out within a fixed framework.

MAINTENANCE OF SECRECY

- Secrecy should be maintained, in order to avoid enemy shelling in bivouacking areas and during marches, and to avoid casualties.
- A system for checking the deployment of the unit while bivouacking should be set up.

GUIDANCE OF THE TROOPS

- Organization of information cells (to T2).
- Organization of cells for study of cultural topics. The unit should be divided into different categories, according to their cultural level, and organized into cells for studying cultural topics.

DOCUMENT NO. 8

MONTHLY REPORT ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP, 1966*

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Consolidation of the Party

1. Organization

- Total number of Party members:
 - Official members
 - Probationary members
 - Number of Party cells
 - Number of comrades in the largest Party cell

Increase in Party membership - Reason for Increase

- Number of Party members transferred to unit:
- Party members newly recruited
- Party members returned from training courses
- Party members returned from dispensary

Decrease in Party membership - Reason for decrease

- Number of Party members who have sacrificed their lives
- Number of Party members who have left to attend courses
- Number of Party members who have deserted
- Number of Party members who have left for the dispensary
- Number of Party members purged
- Number of Party members arrested
- Number of Party members discharged from unit

* One page, typewritten.

Classification

- How many Very Poor Farmers?
- How many Poor Farmers?
- How many Middle Farmers?
- How many Petit Bourgeois?
- Ranks of Party members: How many are squad cadres?
How many are platoon cadres?
How many are company cadres?
How many are fighters?

2. Expansion of Party Membership

Number of new Party members recruited during the
month?

Classification of new Party members:

- How many are Very Poor Farmers?
- How many are Poor Farmers?
- How many are Middle Farmers?
- How many are Petit Bourgeois?

Number of probationary Party members who became
official Party members during the month:

3. How many Party members were commended?

- How many were commended in front of the unit?
- How many were awarded commendation certificates?
- How many were awarded letters of commendation?
- How many were awarded medals?

4. Disciplinary Measures.

- How many Party members were reprimanded?
- How many had their probationary period extended?
- How many were demoted from their Party functions?
- How many were purged?
- How many were warned?

5. How many Party documents did the members study during the month?

Which Party documents did they know well?

Date:

Party Chapter of:.....

DOCUMENT NO. 9

PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PARTY CHAPTER FOR JANUARY 1966*

ORGANIZATION

1. The Party Chapter guarantees to accomplish the mission and fulfill the responsibility allocated to it by the Party Chapter Committee in the field of organization.

2. The Party Chapter leads the Party cells in recruiting new Party members, and regularizing well the activities of the Party members.

3. The Party Chapter leads the Party members, and allocates to each of them the responsibility of keeping watch over the three-man cells and to report once every three days to the Party cell leaders about the situation and activities in the cell, so that they and the fighters can overcome their shortcomings in time.

4. The Party Chapter Committee, the Party Chapter and the Party cells have to meet on the appointed date (the PRP Youth Group Chapter also will have to do likewise) and to send in reports in time.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

A. In the Military Field

1. The Party Chapter should lead the cells of the Party Chapter and the PRP Youth Group Chapter to make them

*Two pages, handwritten.

determined to annihilate the enemy. The Party Chapter should also maintain continuous and tight surveillance over the PRP Youth Group Chapter to ensure that the requirements for the last six months of the year set forth by the higher echelons will be fulfilled.

2. The Party Chapter should lead the unit in implementing the mission of destroying the Strategic Hamlets and holding meetings -- these are the missions of our unit.

3. The Party Chapter should lead the unit in studying military subjects in line with the program set forth by the higher echelons.

B. Political Indoctrination

The Party Chapter will carry out indoctrination on the following documents:

1. The Party document. Each cell should be indoctrinated about this document. The indoctrination will be carried out during the two intervening periods in line with the regulations.

2. The document on the expansion of the Party Chapter (how to make the Party Chapter good from three points of view).

3. The document on the heroes of the revolution.

4. Document on policies. Schedule for studying this document:

- Read the stories on the heroes of the revolution.
- Indoctrinate members on directives and policies.
- Read the two letters from the Province and Region and other directives.

The PRP Youth Group Chapter will study the following documents: the regulations of the PRP Youth and the document on directives and policies.

THE MISSION OF EXPANDING THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP

1. The Party Chapter prepares to admit three comrades as Party members, finishes considering the personal data records sent by the Party Cells, and considers the applications of the comrades who are due official admission into the Party.

2. The Party Chapter will have to recruit eight more comrades as Party members. Their personal data records should be completed and forwarded to the Party Chapter for consideration.

3. Intensify indoctrination of ten non-Party comrades about Party membership (enlarge this number to 25 if possible).

Allocation of Tasks Among Party Cells

First Party Cell: Three comrades will make out personal data records, and three comrades indoctrinate non-Party members about Party membership.

Second Party Cell: Two comrades will make out personal data records, and three comrades indoctrinate non-Party members about Party membership.

Third Party Cell: Two comrades will make out personal data records, and three comrades indoctrinate non-Party members about Party membership.

Fourth Party Cell: Three comrades will make out personal data records, and four comrades indoctrinate non-Party members about Party membership.

Fifth Party Cell: One comrade will make out personal data records and 2 comrades will indoctrinate non-Party members on Party membership.

The Party Cells will have to make every effort to complete these missions.

The PRP Youth Group Chapter will have to instruct its members on the regulations for filing personal data records. After the Party Chapter accepts fifteen non-Party comrades as possible targets for recruitment into the Party, 25 more will be indoctrinated about Party membership.

MISSION OF THE PARTY CELLS

1. The Party Chapter will have to lead the Party cells to fight continuously if conditions permit.
2. The Party Chapter will provide tight leadership over the Party cells to prevent desertions, and ensure that the strength of the unit remains unchanged so that the unit can fight and perform other missions.
3. The Party Chapter will set forth a plan to contact the families of the Party Cell members to come and see them, so that the Party Cell members will not ask for permission to go on home leave.

The Party Chapter and the Party Cells should maintain close surveillance on the comrades with [undesirable] political connections [Quan hi chinh tri], and the Party cells should report at once whenever something happens.

1. When bivouacking anywhere, an investigation of the families under suspicions and of the families of the [enemy] soldiers should be carried out.

2. The comrade who has been put in charge of filing reports regularly should do as directed. In particular, each month he will have to present a detailed report to the Party Chapter.

CIVILIAN PROSELYTING MISSION

The Party Chapter will lead the unit to ensure the completion of this mission.

DOCUMENT NO. 10

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTY CHAPTER HELD AT THE
END OF APRIL 1966*

Meeting held at 8 o'clock on May 6, 1966

I. Announcement of the purpose of the meeting.

Total number of Party members: 6 comrades.

Present at the meeting: 5 comrades.

One comrade absent; reason: going on mission.

II. Usual protocol.

Saluting the flag of the Party and Uncle Ho.

Selecting Chairman of meeting.

Selecting Secretary of meeting.

III. Review of the Role of the Party Members.

1. The role of the Party Chapter Committee members.

In the past, the Party Chapter has failed to check on the performance of its members regularly, to implement the resolution of the Battalion Party Committee -- such as the resolution concerning the expansion of the Party membership -- to lead and help the PRP Youth Group Chapter, and to provide good leadership to the unit.

2. Reviewing the Performance of Each Individual Party Member. Every Party member lacks initiative for self-improvement. For example, in reconnoitering targets, they still show reluctance to sacrifice their lives, and

*Six pages, handwritten.

to endure hardships. They do not pay close attention in leading the unit, and as a result there are still unresolved problems at each level and there are still cases of lewdness between the men and women. They do not have a firm grasp of the thoughts of the men in the unit, and this is why there are cases of desertion, and this is why the men lack zeal in performing their mission and continue to drink.

3. The Party members have failed to make a clear-cut distinction between friends and enemies, and this is why the people still have doubts in their minds and make [unfavorable] comparisons [with the enemy] [con thac mac so bi]. The Party members do not provide good leadership. They fail to bolster the morale of the men when the unit has difficulties, and this is why the morale of the men is still weak. For this reason the people still have not completely made up their minds about us.

4. Indoctrination about Party membership. In the past, the Party members have not paid much attention to giving indoctrination about Party membership in order to enlarge Party membership. They only paid lip service to this task. This is why their subordinates still have doubts in their minds and have become dissatisfied. This state of mind has led some even to desert the unit. All this is due to the lack of attention on the part of the Party members.

5. Failure to fulfill requirement concerning expansion of Party membership. The plan set forth by the Party Chapter did not clearly define the direction that its activities should take. The Party Chapter has failed to help the probationary Party members who have gone

beyond their probationary membership period to file self-criticism reports and submit them to the Battalion Party Committee for consideration and official admission into the Party.

6. Indoctrination of non-Party members in the unit to groom them for Party membership. Generally speaking, none of the Party members succeeded in this mission. What's more, there is still much prejudice between the Party members themselves. When their subordinates quarrelled, the Party members failed to intervene in time. The Party members have failed to indoctrinate non-Party members with determination, patience and resilience. What's more, they still continue to violate the regulations of the unit.

7. Working procedure of the Party members working alongside the PRP Youth Group members. The Party members in charge have failed to fully help the PRP Youth Group Chapter in expanding its membership and from other points of view; this explains why the PRP Youth failed to find out in time that two of its members entertained thoughts of desertion as thus failed to consolidate their morale and prevent them from deserting.

IV. Review of Performance of non-Party Missions. [Cong tac chanh quyen]

In April, the unit reconnoitered two targets -- including the Cau Sap bridge in Vinh Kim -- and took part in two attacks. In reconnoitering the Cau Sap bridge the unit accomplished one-third of its mission.

V. INDOCTRINATION ON NON-PARTY MATTERS* [hoc tap chanh quyen].

Last month, the cadres in the inter-Party chapters [can bo lien chi] were indoctrinated about the three great democratic principles [ba dan chu lon]. There was no indoctrination on Party documents.

The political indoctrination of the unit consisted of indoctrination on the three great democratic principles, one document dealing with Ap Bac -- from Ap Bac to Girond -- and on a number of other documents (directives, circulars, commendations, discipline, etc.).

The unit also had a ten-day military training period and also studied about principles and guidelines.

It will be necessary to indoctrinate the cadres and bolster their morale further -- they should have a day for criticism and consolidation of their thoughts [boi duong].

VI. REPORT ON PARTY FINANCE [TN: literally, report on secret financial matters -- bao cao tai chanh mat].

- In January, there were seven Party members, and the total amount of Party dues collected was: $7 \times 5\$ = 35.00$

Two-thirds of the dues collected were sent to higher echelons: $35.00: 2/3 = 23.00$

*This is apparently an intermediate stage between the Party Chapters and the Battalion Party Committee which probably refers to an ad hoc general meeting of all Party Chapter Committee members in the battalion. The term inter-Party Chapter is most frequently encountered in large administrative staff sections that are too large to be directly controlled by the normal connection between the leading Party Committee and subordinate Party Chapters.

- In February, there were six Party members, and the total amount of Party dues collected was: $6 \times 5\$ = 30.00$

Two-thirds of the dues collected were sent to higher echelons: $30.00: 2/3 = 20.00$

- In March, there were six Party members, and the total amount of Party dues collected was: $6 \times 5\$ = 30.00$

Two-thirds of the dues collected were sent to higher echelons: $30.00: 2/3 = 20.00$

- In April, there were six Party members, and the total amount of Party dues collected was: $6 \times 5\$ = 30.00$

Two-thirds of Party dues will be forwarded to higher echelons: $30.00: 2/3 = 20.00$

- Total amount of money in Party dues that has been sent to higher echelons is $23.00 + 20.00 + 20.00 = 63.00$

VII. INDIVIDUAL SELF-CRITICISM

Self-criticism of comrade Phi:

a. Good points. In recent months, my mind has been completely at peace, and I have maintained unity with everyone at every level.

b. Shortcomings. I have been neglecting my role as a Party member, and I have not been attending diligently to my responsibilities. I have not been paying much attention to my special field and to the unit. I have not been obeying the regulations of the unit strictly; for example, I have been going out to fool around a lot. In criticizing others, I have not been objective and this is why I have sometimes disrupted unity in the ranks and clashed with one or two comrades. In dealing with others, I have used inappropriate language [phat ngon bua bai].

I have not been observing the regulations of the unit well -- for example, I have been going to bed too early. My behavior has not been good, and I still "wrap a turban around my head and bow my head" [TN: an obsequious attitude -- bit khan khau dau].

Self-criticism of comrade Hien:

a. Good points. I have been executing my orders well -- for example, during reconnaissance missions I performed the task that was allocated to me well. I have also had some success in the field of civilian proselyting; for example, I have been doing things to help the people. I have also paid much attention to leading the unit.

b. Shortcomings. Since my unit was assigned to operate independently, I have not maintained unity within the ranks of the unit. I have been using inappropriate language in dealing with others and I have not been following regulations concerning the discipline and organization of the unit. For example, once when we were assigned to operate in an enemy area I left the unit to go home to visit my family without permission from the commander of the unit, because I thought that operating in an enemy area was too dangerous. Another time when the situation was dangerous and all the men had to stay in their positions out in the sun, I returned to the camp to rest. I have not shown a firm grasp of military principles in performing my tasks -- for example, in ordering the reconnaissance of a target, I assigned only one comrade to carry out this task.

My relationship with the people has not been perfect. For example, I contacted a girl and asked her to come for a visit. At night we slept together on the same bed. While we were sleeping, I touched her in my sleep. The collectivity condemned me for this action. The Party Chapter conducted a criticism session immediately and confirmed that sleeping with a girl was a very serious violation of principles.

In order to make amends for these shortcomings, comrade Hien requested that the errors he had committed be made a subject of study for all the Party Chapters in the battalion. The Party Chapter approved his request and at the same time extended his Party probationary membership for another nine months because of his shortcomings.

Self-criticism of comrade Vinh.

a. In the past months, I have fulfilled my role as a Party member, and I have shown good leadership -- for example, I have helped to indoctrinate the comrades who are about to be accepted as Party members.

b. Shortcomings. In the past, as well as in the last phase of activities, I drank too many times, and showed lack of zealousness in performing reconnaissance missions. This was why I failed in my mission. I surrendered to difficulties, I looked for easy things to do and avoided doing things that were difficult. I still have a bureaucratic attitude and accuse my subordinates without good reasons. In performing the various tasks of the unit I did not set a good example by doing everything

first; instead I stayed behind to drink and assigned another comrade to go in my place. This is why the comrades under my command protested.

Recently, I proposed to Miss Be Nam who is now working in the C548 unit, and asked for permission from the Party Chapter to marry her. The Party Chapter granted me permission to marry. But then I had very little contact with her and we didn't write to each other often. I became dissatisfied and went and proposed to another girl. My action angered the people and the infrastructure in the area where I was operating, and as a result the local infrastructure wanted to arrest me and tie me up. To make amends for these shortcomings, comrade Vinh said he would voluntarily record his errors in his personal data. The Party Chapter did not criticize him too harshly.

Self-criticism of comrade Phung.

a. Good points. In the past, I have fulfilled my role as a Party member. For example, while comrade Kim was in the dispensary, I replaced him and fulfilled my mission. I provided good ideological leadership for the unit in his absence.

b. Shortcomings. I have a quick temper, and in leading the unit my temper flared up very often and I interfered with others without reasons. This created a conflict between myself and comrade Met. We had many arguments and this disrupted the unity of the unit. I was cold, indifferent and partial in my dealings with the men in the unit. I violated the discipline and regulations

of the unit by going out too much. Sometimes when documents were sent down to me from above, I did not act swiftly and circulate them right away in the unit in order to save time. I failed to provide ideological leadership for each man in the unit individually. I failed to provide good leadership to prevent conflicts between the men in the unit and to prevent desertions. I have never been able to take action in time to prevent these things from happening. Many times, my attitude confused the men -- for example, in conducting indoctrination sessions I did not show the determination that a Party member should have. Sometimes I still showed a bureaucratic attitude, and went out too much. My behavior prompted the men under my command to protest and criticize me for it.

I promise to the conference that I will correct my errors.

Self-criticism of comrade Kim.

Usually, after my unit reached the area of operation assigned by the Battalion Party Committee, I failed to clearly allocate various tasks to my subordinates, and this explains why I did not succeed in performing the mission entrusted to the unit in a short time. What's more, sometimes I even organized drinking parties. I slept with a girl before telling the platoon that I wanted to marry her. I failed to hold Party Chapter meetings and to remind the Party cells to hold meetings of their own. I did not observe the discipline and regulations of the unit well -- for example, I went out too often and usually went to bed earlier than scheduled by the unit. My handling

of financial matters was messy. To make amends for these shortcomings, comrade Kim volunteered to marry Miss Phuong Trinh who is now working in the My Tho Province Education Sub-section.*

X. THE PARTY CHAPTER REQUESTED the Battalion Party Committee to assign more men to the Demolition unit. At present, the strength of the Demolition Unit is 25 men. The Party Chapter also requested the Battalion Party Committee to send down a number of documents on demolition in order to provide further training to the unit, and two Party documents for indoctrination within the Party Chapter.

* See letter of Phuong-Trinh to Sau Kim in "Personal Letter" Section.

DOCUMENT NO. 11

EXCERPTS FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF THE DEMOLITION UNIT'S PARTY
CHAPTER SECRETARY*

September 18, 1966

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE PARTY CHAPTER

The meeting dealt with the following main points:

1. Informing the members of the Party discipline document issued by the higher authorities.
2. Assign Party members to take charge of the PRP Youth Group.
3. Organization of Party cells.
4. Approval of personal data records of Party membership applicants and admitting them as probationary Party members.
5. Informing the Party Chapter that:
 - They should discuss the marriage proposal of Comrade Liem in Trung An Village.
 - They should discuss how to provide additional ideological training to the comrades in the A and B categories.
 - They should discuss how we are going to admit the A category comrades in the Party.
6. The need to provide leadership to the unit in the forthcoming period.

* In the handwriting of Sau Kim.

7. Consideration of Comrade Hung's application for PRP Youth Group membership and admitting him in the PRP Youth Group.

8. Report on the state of mind of the Party members.

- while studying the three good points of the Party Chapter, what were their strong and weak thoughts?
- we must find out about their state of mind in order to correct errors and provide good ideological leadership.

9. The need to discuss the following cases in order to bring them before the authorities (chanh quyen) and the entire unit:

- The marriage proposal of Comrade Vinh and Miss Be Nam, and the suit filed by Miss Van,
- The marriage proposal of Comrade Liem to Miss Muoi Nho and Miss Muoi Ngo,
- The unsuccessful marriage proposal of comrade Kim and Miss Ba.

10. Informing the members of the marriage procedure that they have to follow:

- If they operate independently, they have to inform the collectivity of their intention to get married.
- If they operate with the unit, they should inform the Command Staff of the unit of their intention to get married.

- Anyone who violates this procedure when getting married will be disciplined in front of the entire unit.

11. Miscellaneous proposals:

- solving problems
 - the need to solve problems in a speedy manner.
- (end of meeting)
-

February 2, 1967

GENERAL MEETING OF THE PARTY CHAPTER COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN
THE BATTALION AND OF THE BATTALION PARTY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Purpose of the Meeting: Communication of the directive
concerning the celebration of Tet.

1. Purpose

- To make all the Party members, PRP Youth Group members, and military personnel understand in depth the directive concerning the celebration of Tet.
- To point out to them all the victories that we have scored in the political and military field.
- To explain the principle of leadership of the Battalion Party Committee and of the Party Chapters.

2. Requirements

- All military personnel and military units will implement the line and policy of the Liberation Front concerning the celebration of Tet in 1967.
- They will observe the regulations of the Battalion for the three days of Tet:

- They will not exchange fire with the enemy.
- They will wear their uniforms in a careful manner.
- They will be allowed to have direct contacts with the families of enemy soldiers and with these soldiers themselves.
- They will observe regulations concerning dealing with the families of our dead and wounded fighters.
- They will observe regulations concerning dealing with the people.

3. System of Permanent Duty Sections and of Daytime Permanent Duty Sections (truc nhut).

- The Permanent Duty Section of the Platoon should rotate regularly,
- Each day, each squad in the various companies should assign a Daytime Permanent Duty Section.

4. Political Activities of the Battalion

- General Political Conference:
 - Chin Phi^{*} will be Chairman of the Conference
 - Chin Thep^{*} will be the Deputy Chairman of the Conference
 - With the participation of the Party Committee members in charge of the Companies and of the Sections of the Party Headquarters, such as:

^{*} Both high-ranking members of the Province Military Affairs Section.

The Demolition Section, the Reconnaissance Section, the Medical Section, the Political Section, the Rear Services Section, the First Company, the Second Company, the Third Company, and the Fourth Company.

5. General Participation of the Battalion in the Following Games:

- Bayonet drill
- Physical exercises (without carrying weapons)
- Volleyball and soccer
- Racing, high jump and swimming
- Unit formation drill

6. Time Schedule for These Exercises

- On the 26th day [of the 12th Lunar month]: The First and Third Companies will practice bayonet drills and unit formation drills.
- In the evening of the same day: the Battalion Party Headquarters will practice bayonet and unit formation drills.
- On the 27th day: the Second and Fourth Companies will practice bayonet and unit formation drills.
- On the 27th day: the Third Company will practice unit formation drills.
- On the 26th day: the entire Battalion will study rules and regulations.
- On the 28th day: each unit will report on the results of each game.

7. Reading of the declaration of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

8. Kiem Thao sessions for the end of the year:
 - Criticism of each unit
 - Criticism of each individual
9. Motivating the unit members to write letters home.

October 17, 1966

PARTICIPATION IN THE KIEM THAO SESSION OF THE PRP YOUTH
GROUP CHAPTER COMMITTEE

1. Shortcomings of Comrade Liem

- He provided superficial leadership and lacked perseverance in the face of difficulties.
- He was unmethodical and did not treat his subordinates with affection.
- He failed to seriously implement the resolutions of the Party Chapters. He behaved himself in an irresponsible manner and used intemperate speech.
- He committed lewd acts in Long Tien Village (Cai Lay District), in Vinh Kim Village (in Chau Thanh District), in Tam Binh Village (Cai Lay District), and in Trung An Village (Chau Thanh District).

Comrade Liem voluntarily proposed that the following disciplinary measures be taken against him:

- Warning,
- Recording his shortcomings in his personal data record,
- Indoctrinating all the PRP Youth Group Chapters in the Battalion about his errors.

- In the name of the Party Chapter [the Party Chapter Secretary] agreed to warn comrade Liem, record his errors in his personal data, and indoctrinate all the PRP Youth Group Chapters about his errors.
- The PRP Youth Group Chapter unanimously purged comrade Liem from the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee.
- The Party Chapter decided to warn comrade Liem, record his errors in his personal data record, and indoctrinate the PRP Youth Group Chapters about his errors.

2. Comrade Na Proposed that the Following Disciplinary Measures be Taken Against Him.

- In view of his errors, pointed out by the collectivity, comrade Na asked to be warned, to have his errors recorded in his personal data, and to have his errors made into indoctrination subjects for all the PRP Youth Group Chapters in the Battalion.
- The collectivity unanimously approved his proposal.
- The Party Chapter decided to discipline comrade Na, warn him, record his errors in his personal data, and indoctrinate the PRP Youth Group Chapters about his errors.
- The Party Chapter decided to discipline comrade Liem and comrade Na on October 17, 1966.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

February 21, 1967

MEETING OF MILITARY CADRES

Criticism of Comrade Cac

- Comrade Cac obeyed his own personal feelings in dealing with Miss Nam.
- On the night of February 15, Comrade Cac committed a lewd act and slept with Miss Nam against her will.
- In view of this error, Comrade Cac requested that he be warned and that his error be made into an indoctrination subject for all the cadres in the Battalion.
- The Command Staff decided to record Comrade Cac's errors in his personal data and have his error made into an indoctrination subject for the entire Battalion.
- Comrade Cac asked to be allowed to withdraw from the PRP Youth Group, and his request is under consideration.

For the Command Staff,
signed: Sau Kim, the Unit
Commander

-
- Comrade Vo Minh Hung was admitted into the PRP Youth Group on September 22, 1966.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

- Comrade Ha Van Cu and Comrade Nguyen Van Manh were admitted in the PRP Youth Group on December 24, 1965.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

- Comrade Nguyen Van Na was admitted into the PRP Youth Group on May 1, 1966.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

- Comrade Le Van Xe was admitted into the PRP Youth Group on September 30, 1965.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

- Comrade Hoang Mai Son was admitted into the PRP Youth Group on April 13, 1965.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

- Comrade Cao Hung Phi was admitted into the People's Revolutionary Party of South Vietnam as a Probationary Party member on November 26, 1965.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

- Comrade Bui Van Bo alias Phuoc was admitted into the People's Revolutionary Party of South Vietnam as a Probationary Party member on January 13, 1966.

For the Party Chapter,
signed: Sau Kim, the Party
Chapter Secretary

September 17, 1966

CONFIRMATION

- The self-criticism papers and the applications for official Party membership of three probationary Party members have received favorable consideration.
- In the future, it will be necessary to help the comrades who have committed errors in the past to overcome them. They have not been doing very well in correcting their errors.

August 3, 1966

COMRADE PHUNG PARTICIPATED IN A MEETING OF THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER.

Proposals made by the PRP Youth Group

- Comrade Muoi Son requested assistance for his wife, and asked the Party Chapter to consider his case and admit him in the Party.

- Comrade Liem asked the Party Chapter to send a letter to the village Party Chapter or to the family of Miss Muoi Ngo to find out whether she agrees to marry him or not, so that he can proceed to make marriage arrangements.

Commendation.

- Comrade Phuong had scored an outstanding achievement in the PRP Youth Group Chapter, and the PRP Youth Group Chapter proposed that the Party Chapter consider his case and award him a commendation letter.

Punishment.

- Comrade Xe still violated the time schedule, the regulations of the unit concerning fortified bunkers, camouflaging, and the organization and discipline of the unit. He also spent the money belonging to the savings funds, and up to date he has not been able to repay. Comrade Xe proposed that all the PRP Youth Group Chapters be indoctrinated about his errors, and the collectivity approved his proposal.

- Comrade Minh violated the organization and discipline of the unit. He went out and did not attend meetings. He did not observe regulations concerning camouflaging and bunkers well. He did not observe the unit's time schedule

well. He was hot tempered, and when the collectivity pointed out his errors to him, not only did he refuse to admit his errors, he also argued with the collectivity. Comrade Xe voluntarily proposed that he be purged from the PRP Youth Group. The collectivity decided to have his errors made into an indoctrination subject for the entire PRP Youth Group Chapter.

September 8, 1966

REPORT OF THE DEMOLITION UNIT PARTY CHAPTER COMMITTEE ON
ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS

1. Political indoctrination and ideological leadership
in the unit in the past six months.

In the past six months, the Party Chapter Committee had a firm grasp of the importance of political indoctrination, and indoctrinated their subordinates about the following documents:

- The document concerning the policy dealing with wounded and dead fighters, and the policy dealing with enemy prisoners, and surrenderers, and captured weapons and equipment
- The document dealing with the emulation campaign
- The document dealing with the protection mission [cong tac bao ve]
- The mission of the cadres and Party Chapter Committee

In addition, the Party Chapter Committee requested the Battalion Party Committee to confirm the ranks of two Squad Leaders and one Assistant Squad Leader, and to promote one Assistant Squad Leader.

Generally speaking, the comrades in the unit understood

all the policies mentioned above.

In addition, the unit was indoctrinated three times about the document dealing with the 37 points that should be kept in mind. The unit also studied with determination all other documents sent down by the higher authorities.

2. The Party Chapter's leadership of the PRP Youth Group's organizations

In the last six months, the PRP Youth Group Chapter conducted indoctrination for the non-PRP Youth members in order to recruit them for PRP Youth Group membership. They succeeded in recruiting six new members.

In addition, they conducted indoctrination sessions about Labor Youth regulations twice.

The Party Chapter explained the working procedures of the Party Chapter Committee to the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

The PRP Youth Group Chapter was consolidated many times, and there was a reorganization of the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee through election in accordance with democratic principles. In addition, the Party Chapter Committee also urged the PRP Youth Group Chapter to groom one of their members in order to introduce him to the Party Chapter for Party membership. The Party Chapter then had the responsibility of following his progress, giving him assistance, and transferring him to the Party Chapter.

The Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee frequently reminded the PRP Youth Group Chapter to provide leadership to the three-man cells and to hold meetings each evening in order to solve problems within the cells. If there were problems that the administrative cadres [chanh quyen] could not solve, then the Party Chapter and the

Party Chapter Committee did their utmost to assist the non-Party members and to explain to them how to solve these problems.

3. The mission of strengthening the Party

- The Party Chapter Committee indoctrinated the Party Chapter twice about Party regulations in order to improve the understanding of the Party members.

- The Party Chapter Committee performed its organization task [cong tac to chuc] on the basis of Party regulations, and organization principles.

- The Party Chapter Committee implemented the Battalion Party Committee's directive to hold Party cell meetings and Party Chapter conferences.

- With regard to the task of expanding Party membership during the last six months, the Party Chapter Committee recruited probationary Party members and changed the status of two probationary Party members to that of official Party members when they met the criteria and completed all paperwork procedures.

- With regard to financial matters, the Party Chapter Committee has forwarded Party membership dues for the months from January to September.

4. Conclusions concerning political activities in the last six months

Many shortcomings still lingered on.

- With regard to the consolidation and the leadership of the unit, the Party Chapter did not struggle hard enough to score a good performance.

- One comrade showed great self-satisfaction with his achievements, 1 Party member and 1 PRP Youth Group member deserted.

- One or two Party members still used intemperate speech.
- The unit did not perform well in the emulation campaign, and this was shown by the fact that the campaign subsided.
- The Military Personnel's Conference [Hoi Dong Quan Nhan] was not well organized.

5. Report on military personnel

- The Party Chapter Committee and the Party Chapter succeeded in providing ideological leadership for each subordinate, and provided good guidance and leadership.
- The Party Chapter Committee and the Party Chapter provided leadership for the observation of regulations set forth by the higher authorities, such as those concerning behavior, speech, discipline, etc.

DOCUMENT NO. 12

PARTY CHAPTER MEETING TO CRITICIZE THE PARTY CHAPTER
COMMITTEE AND PARTY CHAPTER

May 3, 1966

Morale and implementation of the resolutions of the Party Committee.

- Review and allocation of various tasks to destroy the enemy.
- Future guidance: political indoctrination, ideological leadership, military training, managing the unit.
- With regard to the Party Chapter:
 - a. its morale and its implementation of the resolutions of the Party Committee,
 - b. its role in combat, in military training, in managing the unit, in indoctrinating the unit, in providing ideological leadership, in the internal struggle (dau tranh noi bo), in maintaining unity with non-Party members.
- With regard to each individual:
 - a. his morale and his implementation of the resolutions of the Party Committee and of the Party Chapter,
 - b. his fighting spirit in attacking and destroying the enemy,
 - c. his sense of responsibility in strengthening the unit: indoctrinating the unit, providing leadership for non-Party

members, and observation of the organization and discipline of the unit.

- With regard to the troops:
 - a. their morale and execution of the orders of their superiors (of the Battalion, Company, Platoon, and Squad),
 - b. their fighting spirit in attacking and destroying the enemy,
 - c. their sense of responsibility with regard to strengthening the unit: their performance in military training, political indoctrination sessions, and cultural education sessions,
 - d. their maintenance of internal unity, and of unity between their unit and the other units,
 - e. their performance with regard to criticism and self-criticism.
- With regard to each individual fighter: check to see if he observes the organization and discipline of the unit, if he maintains unity within the unit, and if he shows a sense of responsibility to strengthen the unit by performing well in military and political training sessions.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Implementation of the resolutions of the Party Committee
 - The Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee should lead the unit in attacking and destroying the enemy.
 - In leading and strengthening the unit, the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee should make the fighters enthusiastic and zealous in attacking and destroying

the enemy.

- They should review and check their task of strengthening the unit.
- They should execute the orders from above.

2. Method to be employed

- The Party Chapter Committee should hold a meeting to discuss and understand fully the goals and requirements.
- A meeting of the Party Chapter should then be held to review these goals and requirements.
- Finally, a general meeting of the entire unit should be held to review these goals and requirements.

3. The Party Chapter Secretary and the Deputy Party Secretary are in charge of setting forth the plan of action of the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee. The Political Officers will be in charge of holding general meetings for the entire unit.

4. Assessment

- a. In the case of the Party Chapter Committee: point out the good points and the shortcomings.
- b. In the case of the Party Chapter: point out the good points and shortcomings, and especially its weaknesses.
- c. In the case of the troops: point out mainly their good points and shortcomings.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION WITHIN THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER

- a. What is the opinion of our comrades concerning the question of life and death in combat?
- b. Generally speaking, why have PRP Youth Group members in our battalion in general, and those in our PRP Youth

Group Chapter in particular, deserted?

Analyze in detail to find out what thoughts accounted for this action.

c. In the future, what measures should be taken to guide the PRP Youth Group Chapter to avoid desertions?

DOCUMENT NO. 13

MINUTES OF THE PARTY CHAPTER KIEM THAO SESSION
ON MAY 8, 1967

- Composition: eight comrades were present
- With the participation of Comrade Tu Rin, member of the [Battalion] Party Committee.

COMRADE MET

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

a. Good points. His wound had not healed completely yet, but when the unit Command Staff assigned him his task, he carried it out well.

b. Shortcomings. When he and his men arrived at the preselected site to perform their mission, the other comrades who were supposed to meet them there did not come, so the other cadres said that they should go back. But comrade Met refused to go back and was determined to stay there and carry out the assigned mission. While they were performing their task, comrade Met criticized the other cadres and disrupted unity. For example, comrade Met said that comrade Hien was afraid to fight, and comrade Hien said that if comrade Met could do his job then he should go ahead and do it, but that if he could not do his job then he should quit. So that night comrade Met refused to go on mission.

Comrade Hien committed the error of arguing with comrade Met when comrade Met was angry instead of finding a way to settle the problem amicably.

COMRADE DANH

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

a. Good points. Whenever he was allocated a task by the Party Committee or by the Command Staff, he carried it out well.

b. Shortcomings. He did not return to the unit for a long time. While living in the village, whenever the local infrastructure assigned him a task, he refused to perform it, and so the infrastructure lost confidence in him. He did not hear from the unit for a long time; during Tet he felt sad and asked the infrastructure and the local cadres to go out with him. The local infrastructure did not say anything, so he went to My Tho during Tet.

Comrade Danh himself revealed his errors in front of the Party Committee and Command Staff and promised to correct them. This will serve as a lesson for the unit.

DOCUMENT NO. 14

APPLICATIONS FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP
THE VIETNAM PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

APPLICATION TO HAVE PROBATIONARY PARTY MEMBER STATUS
CHANGED TO OFFICIAL PARTY MEMBER STATUS

I hereby request the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee to forward this application to the Party Committee for consideration and approval.

My name is Huynh Van Nam, and my alias is Minh Tam. I was admitted in the Party on April 2, 1966, with the introduction of comrade Phuoc, the Party Secretary of the 1st Company, and comrade Nguyen Van Tam, Party cell leader in the 1st Company. I belong to the Poor Farmer class. I joined the combat unit on January 1, 1964 and on April 2, 1966 was admitted in the Party. In view of my economic classification, and on the basis of Party regulations, I think that I have completed my probationary period in the Party, so I am submitting this application for admission as an official Party member, along with a self-criticism paper, to the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee, for consideration, and I request that it be forwarded to the Party Committee.

I hope that the Party Chapter, the Party Chapter Committee and the Party Committee will approve of my change of status to that of an official Party member soon.

March 3, 1967

Signed: Minh Tam

CONFIRMATION BY THE DEMOLITION UNIT PARTY CHAPTER COMMITTEE

- We have studied comrade Huynh Van Nam's application for official Party membership, and have found that he has indeed completed his probationary Party membership period.

- On the basis of Party regulations and of comrade Nam's economic classification, we are of the opinion that he has met the criteria to become an official Party member.

- We therefore respectfully forward comrade Nam's application to the Battalion Party Committee for consideration and approval of his change of status to that of an official Party member, so that he can become an official Party member of the Party Chapter of the Demolition Unit.

- We hope that the Party Committee will approve his request.

For the Party Chapter
Committee of the Demolition
Unit

Signed: Sau Kim
April 10, 1967

SELF-CRITICISM PAPER

Real Name: Huynh Van Nam

Alias: Minh Tam

I. Thoughts and Ideological Stand

My mind is at ease and I can concentrate on fighting. I have never been afraid of difficulties and hardships. I have always carried out the promises I make in my letter of determination [ha quyet tam thu], and I will follow the Party until I shed my last drop of blood so as to fulfill

all requirements and to become a worthy Party member.

II. Implementation of Resolutions

I have always carried out Resolutions, and acted with a sense of urgency and speed. I have never opposed any policy or line of the Party, nor have I opposed the leadership of my superiors. I have always absolutely obeyed the orders of my superiors in the battles that have taken place.

III. Performance of tasks

I perform my tasks with enthusiasm and diligence, and without delay. I execute orders well and do not argue with my superiors. I motivate the comrades in the unit and set a good example for them. Whenever a task is assigned to the unit, I am always the first one to perform it, before all the non-Party members in the unit.

IV. Maintenance of unity

I maintain unity within the unit and with my superiors. I always agree with the opinion of the Party. I frequently remind my subordinates of their duties and assist them. I have solved all the problems of my subordinates in a satisfactory manner.

March 3, 1967

Signed: Minh Tam

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DEMOLITION UNIT PARTY CHAPTER COMMITTEE

- We have studied the self-criticism paper of comrade Huynh Van Nam and found that the good points and shortcomings that he listed are accurate.
- We have observed that comrade Nam still retains the following shortcomings: comrade Nam lacks a sense of

responsibility as a probationary Party member; he does not always behave in an exemplary manner in everyday life; he does not often indoctrinate and constructively criticize PRP Youth members, and this is shown in the fact that he does not contribute to the internal struggle [dau tranh noi bo]; he does not treat his subordinates with affection and usually has an arbitrary attitude; and he does not indoctrinate non-Party members often.

- We promise to do our utmost to help comrade Nam correct these shortcomings so that he can make progress and become a good Party member.

- We propose that the Party Committee consider his application and approve of his change of status to that of official Party member.

- We hope that the Battalion Party Committee will approve of his application.

For the Party Chapter
Committee of the Demolition
Unit

Signed: Sau Kim, the
Party Secretary

April 10, 1967

THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

APPLICATION FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP

My name is Tran Van Met, alias Tran Hong. I was born in 1943, and am now serving in the Demolition Unit of the 514th Battalion.

In the period of time I have been serving in the unit, through the assistance of the Party Chapter and through my study of the Party regulations, I have come to understand that the Revolution is solely led by the Party, and that the Party is the torch lighting the way for the proletariat to advance forward. This is why I am submitting this application to the Party Chapter and Party Chapter Committee for consideration and transmission to the Party Committee, so that I can soon become a Party member.

I promise to the Party Chapter and the Party Committee that, after I become a Party member, I will overcome all difficulties, and I will complete all missions entrusted to me by the Party Chapter, even if I have to sacrifice myself and even if I have to endure many hardships and difficulties.

Signed: Tran Van Met

THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

APPLICATION FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP

TO THE PARTY CHAPTER OF THE C470 COMPANY AND TO THE
PARTY COMMITTEE OF THE BATTALION

I, the undersigned Nguyen Van Be, born in 1945, alias Be Danh, member of the C470 Demolition Unit of the 514th Battalion, am submitting this application requesting the Party Chapter, the Party Chapter Committee, and the 514th Bn Party Committee to consider my case and admit me in the Party.

In the past, I have been assisted by the Party Chapter, and through my service in the unit I have gained enlightenment and realized that I am fighting for the Revolution and the Proletariat. I have come to understand that only with Party leadership can the Revolution achieve success, destroy the imperialists, the feudalists and the landlord class, in order to restore a life of freedom to the nation and the Fatherland. I think that the Party is providing extremely enlightened leadership to our Revolution, and that only the Party is capable of protecting the rights and benefits of the farmers' class. Only the Party can wipe out the enemy. This is why I feel enthusiastic and proud to fight with the Party, and as long as I live I swear to do my utmost to serve the Party in order to contribute to the struggle to defeat the American imperialists, to bring material well being to the human race, to rebuild the country, and to establish Socialism in our country. In the past, I have been indoctrinated by the Party Chapter, and I now understand the errors and short-

comings that I have committed before. I promise to the Party that I will make a serious effort to correct my errors in order to be worthy of becoming a Party member.

I hereby request the Party Chapter and the Battalion Party Committee to consider my application, and to admit me in the Party soon. In the future, if I commit any wrong action against the Party and if I sully the reputation of the Party, I will accept any disciplinary measures meted out by the Party.

Date: 1965

Signed: Nguyen Be Danh

APPLICATION FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP

My name is Le Van Muoi, and my alias is Hoang Mai Son. I was admitted in the Labor Youth on April 13, 1965, and have been in the PRP Youth Group for a long time.

I notice and understand that the Party's line and policy are correct, that the Party has the right cause, and that it answers the aspirations of the nation and myself. Understanding this, I am hereby submitting this application to the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee for consideration, and request that I be admitted into the Party so that I can carry out my mission of fighting the Americans and the puppets to save the country. My aspiration is to absolutely serve the Revolution and to follow the Party until I shed my last drop of blood. I promise to fulfill my duty before I join the Party, as well as after I join it. Once I am in the Party I will absolutely execute all tasks allocated to me, as well as all the Resolutions and policies of the Party. I promise to the Party that I will serve the Revolution faithfully and absolutely, and that I will follow the Party until I shed my last drop of blood.

December 14, 1966

Signed: Hoang Mai Son

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

We are two members of the 1st cell:

1. Phan Van Nam, alias Phan Minh Kim,
Date of admission as probationary Party Member:
July 27, 1962
Date of admission as official Party member:
October 20, 1963
2. Ho Minh Hien, alias Chi Nghia
Date of admission as probationary Party Member;
October 4, 1964
Date of admission as official Party Member:
July 7, 1965.

After comrade Le Van Muoi was admitted in the PRP Youth Group on April 13, 1965, we were assigned by the Party Chapter to follow his progress and to help him. From that date on comrade Muoi has performed well, and this is why we have the duty of helping him to become a member of the People's Revolutionary Party. We have followed his progress and assisted him. After studying the Party regulations, comrade Muoi had come to understand the goals of the Party's struggle and to know that the Revolution is solely led by the Party.

Understanding this, comrade Muoi has submitted an application for admission into the Party. In our cell, we have noticed that comrade Muoi usually implements orders well, has a firm ideological stand, belongs to the basic class, and has dependable family connections. Seeing that comrade Muoi has met the criteria for Party membership and that he is worthy of becoming a Party member, we hereby introduce him to the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter

Committee for consideration for admission into the Party, and request that his application be forwarded to the Battalion Party Committee for approval so that he can be admitted into the Party.

We hope that the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee will consider his application and forward it to the Battalion Party Committee.

January 17, 1967

Phan Minh Kim

and

Ho Minh Hien

THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

APPLICATION FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Real Name: Nguyen Hung Manh, alias: Nguyen Son Minh
Born in 1946

Member of the Demolition Unit of the 514th Battalion

In the period of time I have been serving in the unit, with the assistance and attention given me by the collectivity, and through my study of the regulations of the Party, I have come to understand that the Party is leading the proletariat to fight against the imperialists and to carry out the revolutionary task.

This is why I am submitting this application to the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee for consideration and transmission to the Party Committee, so that I can soon join the Party and fight alongside the Party.

I promise that if I am admitted in the Party I will complete all missions entrusted to me by the Party, and absolutely execute all orders no matter what the difficulties are.

December 18, 1966

Signed: Nguyen Hung Manh

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

We, the undersigned, are members of the 1st cell:

1. Phan Van Nam, alias Phan Minh Kim

Date of admission as probationary Party member:

July 27, 1962

Date of admission as official Party member:

October 20, 1963

2. Ho Minh Hien, alias Chi Nghia

Date of admission as probationary Party member:

October 4, 1964

Date of admission as official Party member: July

7, 1965

After comrade Manh was admitted into the PRP Youth Group on December 24, 1965, we were assigned by the Party Chapter to follow his progress and to help him. From that date on, comrade Manh has performed well, and this is why we have the duty of helping him to become a member of the People's Revolutionary Party. We have kept watch over his progress and assisted him. After studying the Party regulations, comrade Manh has come to understand the goals of the Party's struggle and to know that the Revolution is solely led by the Party.

Understanding this, comrade Manh has submitted an application for admission into the Party. In our cell, we have noticed that comrade Manh usually shows a good basic ideological stand in the performance of his tasks. He also belongs to the basic economic class and has dependable family connections. Seeing that comrade Manh has met the criteria for Party membership and that he is worthy of becoming a Party member, we hereby introduce him

to the Party Chapter and Party Chapter Committee for consideration for admission into the Party, and request that his application be forwarded to the Battalion Party Committee for approval.

We hope that the Party Chapter and the Party Chapter Committee will consider his application and forward it to the Battalion Party Committee soon.

Date: 1966

Signed: Phan Minh Kim

and

Ho Minh Hien

DOCUMENT NO. 15

SELF CRITICISM PAPER*

- From the time I assumed my function to date I have completed every mission that the higher authorities entrusted to me, as shown in my performance in combat, in reconnaissance mission, in military and political training, and in my everyday leadership.

- I have always fulfilled the requirements set forth by the higher authorities.

- I am a platoon cadre, and I think that I have the capacity to fulfill my responsibilities, but I would like to ask the Party Committee and the Command Staff to guide and lead me.

- I do not think that I have any talent.

- Ever since the day I joined the Revolution I have been determined to fight the enemy until the end, and I have never wavered in the face of the fierce struggle. I have always fought bravely and heroically in battles, and I have always completed any mission entrusted to me by the higher authorities no matter what the difficulties were.

- I have always maintained tight leadership of the unit.

- I think that I have not completely met the criteria and so I request that the Party Committee help me so that I can complete my forthcoming mission.

- In the past, I have committed many errors. In performing my mission, I did not fulfill all the requirements, from the military as well as political points of

*In the handwriting of Van Tri Phung.

view. Whenever I was given a mission by the higher authorities I concentrated on carrying it out and neglected my other responsibilities.

- Through the indoctrination sessions I realize that I should complete every mission in order to be worthy of my position as a cadre.

Self criticism by Van Tri
Phung.

March 3, 1967

From Van Phung, 3rd Cell, 2nd Squad

DENUNCIATION OF EXPLOITERS

I. To which class do you belong, comrade?

I belong to the Middle Farmer C category. My paternal grandfather was a Very Poor Farmer, and led an extremely miserable life during the French occupation. He did not have enough to eat and wear. My father told me that my grandfather was that miserable because he worked as a servant for a landlord. He worked as a buffalo herdsman for five long years in order to support his children -- my uncles and aunts, and my father. Then my grandfather found a wife for my father, and my parents fell into the same miserable conditions. Some time later, my grandfather told my parents to set up a home of their own, and my parents continued to be poor and miserable. They did not even have bowls for eating rice, and they did not even have a bed to sleep on -- they only had a small bamboo cot.

My father worked as a hired laborer and so did my mother. My father sawed wood for other people, and my mother transplanted rice, to earn money to support my brothers and sisters and myself. When the August Revolution achieved success my father joined the Vanguard Youths. Later on, he also worked in the district, taking care of financial matters. When the Revolution arose in August, my oldest brother also joined it and served the Revolution until he regrouped to the North. We have not heard from him since, and my parents are very sad about this. My father was arrested by the French in 1952 -- during the Resistance against the French. They beat him up and ordered him to give away information, but he refused to. So they

poured soap water in his nose, and then threw him in jail. He was in prison for nine months. He was released in 1953, and from then on my father was in ill health. My mother continued to farm the 15 cong of land that were distributed to us by the Resistance, to feed the whole family. But she was barely able to support us and we lived from hand to mouth.

In 1954, peace was restored in the South. My family lived under the Diem-American regime, and our life was extremely miserable. Power was in the hands of one family, and they had the whole nation in their grip. In the village, every five families were put under the control of one man. This man forced my family and the other four families in the group to buy plaques with anti-Communist slogans on them, interfamily group plaques, and pictures of Diem. My father and I were conscripted to build agro-villes, and every night we were forced to stand guard on the bridge -- if we had not done it, we would have been accused of being Viet Cong. The landlords raised their land rentals. In addition, my father was forced to join the National Revolutionary Movement. Each time they conducted an operation in the settlement, the troops stole our chickens and ducks and took all our belongings. Not only that, they insulted my father and made him miserable.

My parents did their best to make their living by buying paddy from the people, then milling it and selling the rice to the North Vietnamese refugees. By economizing, we had enough to eat during the six years of peace. But my parents had a hard time trading in this manner, because they had to pay one piastre in tax for each gia of paddy -- and they also had to pay other kinds of taxes. What's more,

each time they wanted to make a trip to carry on their trade they had to pay 10 piastres, and they had to report to the officials whenever they left or came back to the village.

My parents' life is still very hard. All my brothers and sisters are married and have moved away. My younger brother and I are serving in the Revolution. So, my parents who are old still have to work for their own living, and they continue to live from hand to mouth.

II. When did you join the Revolution, comrade?

I joined the Revolution in 1961. I joined the Revolution because I saw that during the six years of peace my family and I had led a miserable life under the dictatorial regime of the lackeys of the American imperialists. We had no freedom whatsoever and lived under their firm grip. I was forced to join their army for my military service, but I understood that if I joined I would serve as cannon fodder for them and I would be forced to turn around and kill my own family and people. This was why I joined the Revolution in 1961. I participated in various missions in the village, and in 1962 I was admitted in the PRP Youth Group in order to help in expanding the movement in the village, as well as in motivating the people to carry out face to face struggles, to dig spike pits, to build the Combat Village, to build barricades, to dig canals, and to plant trees to create a forest. In addition, my mission in the PRP Youth Group Executive Committee was to recruit the youths into the organization, and to push ahead the movement to enlist in the liberation armed forces. On the commemorative occasion of July 20, I was commended for my performance. This was why in 1963 the Village Military Affairs Section

sent me to enlist in the army. Since the day I joined this unit, I have been zealous in all my tasks -- especially, in doing labor tasks. During the four month campaign to produce food for the unit, for example, I worked zealously and diligently, and was commended by the unit for this. In combat, I always fought bravely, such as in the attack in Phu My. I have participated in five counter-sweep operations, encircled enemy posts frequently, and helped defend the base areas of the province.

Are you afraid of hardships, and are you afraid to sacrifice your life, comrade?

No, I am not, because I have realized that at present the only way to liberate myself, my family, the proletariat and the nation is to carry out the Revolution. I am aware that in fighting there is the immediate danger of my being killed or maimed, and that I have to endure hardships and difficulties in carrying out the struggle, and this is why I am not afraid to sacrifice my life. Besides, even if I am killed, my family and my children and grandchildren will benefit from my struggle, and this is why I am not deterred by these things.

Are you a worthy son of the nation and the proletariat?

No, as long as the imperialists, the feudalists and the landlords still exist in South Vietnam, I do not consider myself as a worthy son of the proletariat and of the nation.

III. What do you think of the enemy?

The youths in general, and I myself in particular, should sacrifice ourselves and implement well the resolutions of the Party and the tasks entrusted to us by the nation in

order to complete our mission. Once in the Revolutionary ranks, we should remain determined to complete the tasks entrusted to us by the Party, the nation and the proletariat, no matter what hardships, sacrifices and sufferings we have to go through. We swear to fight till our last drop of blood. We will have completed our mission only when Socialism and Communism are established in Vietnam.

DOCUMENT NO. 16

PROGRAM FOR THE SELECTION OF THE MOST ZEALOUS
PRP YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS AND THE MOST OUTSTANDING
PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTERS FOR 1964*

THE SOUTH VIETNAM NLF ARMED FORCES

THE 514th BATTALION

(Copy for Demolition Unit)

On the basis of the directive of the Region Party Committee and of the Region Command Staff, we immediately began the process of selection of the most zealous PRP Youth Group members and of the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters in the armed forces of the province, and completed the selection at the end of the first quarter of 1965.

MEANING OF THE SELECTION OF THE MOST ZEALOUS PRP YOUTH
GROUP MEMBERS AND OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING PRP YOUTH GROUP
CHAPTERS FOR 1964

Within a year of the Ap Bac emulation campaign designed to kill the enemy and contribute to the Revolution, the Military Region II has attacked the enemy continuously and relentlessly all over the battlefield, and has scored many outstanding achievements. Under the enlightened leadership of the Party, the PRP Youth Group Chapters within the armed forces have made many worthy contributions in the field of production as well as fighting.

The PRP Youth Group Chapters centered their activities around the focal mission of the unit, and always spearheaded

* Six pages, typewritten.

the completion of all missions, in spite of extremely difficult and fierce fighting conditions. With the slogan of "killing many enemies, capturing many enemy weapons," most of the PRP Youth Group members showed strong determination, implemented well all the policies of the Party, and observed discipline in combat as well as all the regulations of the army.

The shining example of the PRP Youth Group members who heroically overcame all difficulties and hardships, and who were ready to sacrifice themselves, succeeded in persuading and inducing the youths in the unit to perform their missions well.

However, the PRP Youth Group members still have a number of weak points and shortcomings, and they should make greater efforts in the future. Even though the level of political understanding and the capacity of the PRP Youth Group members have been somewhat improved, in view of the present situation, they still fall short of the requirements set forth to strengthen the armed forces. In order to further motivate the people and the youths, it is required that the PRP Youth Group Chapters and the PRP Youth Group members make even greater efforts in the future. Most important of all, they should train themselves to have all the characteristics of good PRP Youth Group members, they should behave well toward non-PRP Youth Group members and new recruits, and they should have close relationships with them.

Another shortcoming is the lack of initiative to organize indoctrination courses for the PRP Youth Group.

In order to strengthen the role of the PRP Youth Group within our armed forces, all PRP Youth Group members

and all the youths should be motivated to do their utmost and be determined to complete all the missions entrusted to them by the Party.

I. GOALS AND REQUIREMENTS

The selection of the most zealous PRP Youth Group members and the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters is designed to indoctrinate and encourage the PRP Youth Group members to make progress in many fields. The purpose is to encourage them to:

- develop their good points, and do their utmost to overcome their weak points and shortcomings,
- advance steadily forward, contribute as much as they can to the Revolution, and to the strengthening of the armed forces, and to implement well all the missions entrusted to them by the Party and the PRP Youth Group.

Through the selection process we will motivate all the PRP Youth Group members to emulate each other.

- push forward the consolidation of their ideological stand and their organization, in order to transform the PRP Youth Group Chapters into progressive Chapters, and the PRP Youth Group members into progressive members,
- make sure that the PRP Youth Group remains the effective right arm and the reserve forces of the Party.

II. CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF THE MOST ZEALOUS PRP YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS

1. Ideological stand

- Mind should always be at rest to enable concentration on performance of tasks.
- Always ready to accept missions.
- Zealous and diligent in the performance of missions.

2. Fighting and performance of tasks

- Zealous and enthusiastic in participating in all activities, conferences of the revolutionary army, and all the organizations in the unit.
- Diligent in studies (besides studying in common with the unit, efforts are made to study hard within the PRP Youth Group Chapter).
- Observation of discipline, initiative to improve performance in study sessions, in the performance of tasks, and in production.

3. Maintenance of unity

- Assisting comrades in the unit during everyday life as well as in combat.
- Close relationships with new recruits.
- Making propaganda to expand PRP Youth Group membership, enjoying confidence of the masses.
- Sincere effort at self-criticism, acceptance of criticism of others in the unit, bold efforts to correct wrong actions, always upholding the characteristics of PRP Youth Group.

4. Setting a good example, enlightened observation of discipline within the unit and on the battlefield, and observation of army regulations.

- Good implementation of the policy concerning the wounded and dead, enemy surrenderers and prisoners, and of policy concerning captured weapons and equipment.

- No violation of discipline concerning dealings with the people.
- 5. Good preservation and maintenance of weapons and equipment, no damage to or loss of weapons and equipment, struggle against waste and greed.

III. CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTERS

1. They should have scored many outstanding achievements during the year (including outstanding performance of PRP Youth Group activities), provided good ideological training for their members, and they should have a high ratio of members who prove to be outstanding.
2. They should have conducted good indoctrination for their members, and they should have evidence to demonstrate the progress of their members.
3. Their independent activities should have had widespread influence over the unit and created an atmosphere of enthusiasm and determination within the unit. They should have succeeded in mobilizing all the capacity of the PRP Youth Group members and of the youths in the unit, and they should have succeeded in motivating the PRP Youth Group members to perform all the missions of the unit well.

IV. PLAN AND METHOD OF SELECTION

A. Plan for the implementation of this selection process

1. The Province Political Staff Section indoctrinates the Political Officer and the Command Staff of the unit about the goals and requirements in order to give them a firm grasp of these goals and requirements.
2. The Party Chapter Committee member in charge of

youths' affairs reports on the contents of the selection of the most zealous PRP Youth Group members to an expanded conference of the Party Chapter Committee, and sets forth a resolution to provide leadership within the Party, the PRP Youth Group, and the unit.

3. The leaders of the PRP Youth Group, the PRP Youth Group Section Chiefs, and the Deputy Chiefs of PRP Youth Group Sections, discuss the five points of the criteria for the selection of zealous PRP Youth Group members, set forth a resolution to provide leadership and guidance for this selection process, and prepare a resolution for the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

4. The PRP Youth Group Chapter holds a conference to discuss in depth the goals and requirements, and the method of selection, and assess the favorable and unfavorable factors. (Unity should be maintained, impartiality should be observed, and objective comparison should be carried out.)

5. The PRP Youth Group Sections discuss the criteria of selection in depth, and the PRP Youth Group members get ready to file reports on their outstanding contributions.

B. Method of selection

1. Individual preparations, and selection at PRP Youth Group Section level.

On the basis of the criteria for the selection of zealous PRP Youth Group members, each PRP Youth Group member files a report enumerating all the concrete contributions that they have made, listing their good and bad points in the past, and assessing their own personal performance.

Filing reports on personal achievements. First of

all, each PRP Youth Group member should make out a personal data sheet (containing only the important facts) with the following information:

- Real name and alias
- Date of birth
- Economic classification, date of joining the Revolution
- Date of joining the armed forces
- Level of education
- Profession, rank or function
- Date of admission into the Party or the PRP Youth Group
- Place of birth, and residence
- Religious and political affiliation
- Ethnic origin
- Family connections: good and bad elements in family, among relatives, and among wife's relatives
- Resume of personal history from 7 years old to date

After completing this personal data, each PRP Youth Group member should report on the outstanding achievements scored within the period from January 1964 to December 1964.

- The PRP Youth Group members might have difficulty filing reports on personal achievements, and this is why the Party Chapter Committee and the leaders of the PRP Youth Group Chapter should follow their efforts closely and assist them when necessary.

- In the case of the comrades who cannot write their own reports, the comrade who writes well should assist them. He should take down their statements faithfully -- it is not necessary to write in a polished style.

The leaders of the PRP Youth Group Chapter should

keep close watch over the PRP Youth Group Sections and assist them.

- Each PRP Youth Group Section should be divided into cells of three or four members each. Each cell should choose the member who writes best to guide and help the other members, as he goes along completing his own report.

2. PRP Youth Group Section Conference

- After the individual members complete the reports on their achievements, the PRP Youth Group Sections will meet with the participation of the Party Chapter Committee. During the meeting, the reports on achievements will be read and criticized in order to further improve them.

After the PRP Youth Group Section approves the reports on achievements, there will be a secret balloting and the PRP Youth Group member who receives more than half of the votes will be allowed to take part in the conference and election conducted by the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

- After a PRP Youth Group member has been selected by voting, the PRP Youth Group Section evaluates his good and bad points during the past year, as well as his contributions to the PRP Youth Group Chapter. The PRP Youth Group Section then makes out a report on his achievements for the PRP Youth Group Chapter, based on the criteria for the selection of the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters for the year.

3. Conference of the command staff of the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

First of all, the command staff of the PRP Youth Group Chapter studies the individual achievements reports submitted by the PRP Youth Group Sections, and sets aside

the reports recording the most outstanding achievements so that the conference will be able to focus on these reports for selection.

The Executive Committee of the PRP Youth Group Chapter studies the report on the achievements of the PRP Youth Group Chapter in order to prepare for the PRP Youth Group conference. The comrades in the Executive Committee, the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the PRP Youth Group Sections, and the Political Officer or a member of the Party Chapter Committee, will be mainly responsible for this task.

Before presenting the report on the achievements of the PRP Youth Group Chapter to the conference, the PRP Youth Group Chapter should submit it to Party Chapter Committee for approval.

4. Conference and election in the PRP Youth Group Chapter

- The conference will:
 - a. Elect the most zealous PRP Youth Group members.
 - b. Approve the report on the achievements of the PRP Youth Group Chapter.

- Agenda of the PRP Youth Group Chapter conference and election

a. The command staff of the PRP Youth Group Chapter reports on the list of PRP Youth Group members who have been selected by the PRP Youth Group Sections for participation in the conference, and reads the number of votes for and against that these members have received in their PRP Youth Group Sections.

b. If the conference approves of the PRP Youth Group members selected by the PRP Youth Group Sections, then it can proceed further. But if the conference feels

that the achievements of a comrade chosen by the PRP Youth Group Sections are not outstanding enough, or if the conference thinks that there are unclear points in his report on achievements, the command staff of the PRP Youth Group Chapter will reread his report on achievements or answer the questions of the conference concerning the unclear points. When the conference no longer has any questions concerning his achievements and when all points have been cleared up, the conference then proceeds to cast secret ballots.

c. All the reports on outstanding achievements of the zealous PRP Youth Group members selected by the PRP Youth Group Sections will be read, and these reports will be approved one by one by the conference. If there are points that are unclear, the conference will ask for further information. Then the conference will discuss the reports on achievements of each PRP Youth Group Section, based on the criteria for selection.

d. Secret balloting to choose the most zealous PRP Youth Group members.

- The PRP Youth Group Chapter Executive Committee presents the report on the achievements of the PRP Youth Group Chapter section by section so that the members can discuss them. Emphasis should be put on criteria 2 and 3, and the good and bad points of the PRP Youth Group Chapter in the past year should be evaluated (this assessment will serve as the basis for the strengthening of the PRP Youth Group Chapter in 1965).

5. Selection of the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters

The Party Committee within the Battalion, or the

Inter-agency Section (Lien Co), or the Rear Services Section, or the Commo-liaison Section, or the Province Training School, will choose the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapter within the Battalion, or the Inter-agency Section, or the Rear Services Section, or the Province Training School. Representatives of various Party Chapter Committees and of the command staffs of the various PRP Youth Group Chapters, and the Party Committee in question will select the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapter.

At district level, the representatives of the various Party Chapter Committees, the representatives of the command staffs of the various PRP Youth Group Chapters, and the Cadres Section will select the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapter within the district.

The PRP Youth Group Chapters under the direct leadership of the Province Cadres Section, after completing their reports on achievements, will assess their own performance on the basis of the criteria for selection to see whether they fall within the bad, average, or good category. After that they will forward their reports on achievements to the Province Political Staff Section.*

The Battalion, the Inter-agency Section, the Rear Services Section, the Commo-liaison Section, the Province Training School, and the districts, after completing the selection of the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters, will send the reports on achievements of the PRP Youth Group Chapters that have been selected as well as those of the PRP Youth Group Chapters that have not been selected

*Notes on Cadres Section and Political Staff Section in Document No. 2.

to the Province Political Staff Section. At the same time, they should file a report on their conferences and elections of the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters, as well as on the results achieved, to the Province Political Staff Section.

V. REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE COMMENDATION OF THE MOST ZEALOUS PRP YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS

The selection of the most zealous PRP Youth Group members will have to be approved by the Party Chapter Committee, the PRP Youth Group Chapter Executive Committee and the unit. The Party Committee, the Battalion Command Staff, the Rear Services Section, the Commo-liaison Section and the districts will decide who should be chosen as the most zealous PRP Youth Group members, and forward the list to the Province Cadres Section and the Province Political Staff Section which will then issue Commendation Letters to them.

Awards: A third of the PRP Youth Group membership fees money should be used to buy prizes for the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters and PRP Youth Group members. If the money is not enough to buy prizes for all of them, only the most outstanding among them should be awarded prizes.

VI. GENERAL CONFERENCE TO AWARD PRIZES

The Battalion, the Inter-agency Section, the Rear Services Section, the Commo-liaison Section, and the districts will organize a general PRP Youth Group Conference to award prizes to the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters and members, with the participation of the representatives of the Party Chapter Committee, of the PRP Youth

Group Chapter Committee, and of the commanders of all the units. If there are not enough prizes, only the most outstanding comrades will be awarded prizes.

During the conference, the emulation campaign among the youths and the role of the PRP Youth Group Chapters in all fields of activities will be assessed. At the same time, the emulation campaign for 1965 will be launched. Finally, Commendation Letters and prizes will be awarded to the most zealous PRP Youth Group members and the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters.

VII. TIME LENGTH ALLOCATED FOR THE COMPLETION OF EACH OF THESE STEPS

- The Party Chapter Committee in charge of youth affairs reports on the steps involved in the selection of the most zealous PRP Youth Group members and of the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapters to the expanded meeting of the Party Chapter Committee. This meeting will last for two hours.

- Meeting of the PRP Youth Group Section: the PRP Youth Group Section Chief and Deputy Chief discuss the 5-point selection criteria, set forth a plan of action to guide the selection, and prepare a proposal to be submitted to the PRP Youth Group Chapter in order to contribute to the resolution to be adopted by the PRP Youth Group Chapter. This meeting will last for 3 hours.

- Conference of the PRP Youth Group Chapter to discuss in depth the 5-point selection criteria and the selection method, and to assess the favorable and unfavorable factors. This conference will last for 5 hours.

- The PRP Youth Group members prepare their outstanding achievements reports (to be completed in 2 hours in the

evening).

- Selection at the PRP Youth Group Section level: on the average, there are 11 members in each PRP Youth Group Section, and the selection will last for four days. But this time length can be increased or decreased, depending on whether the PRP Youth Group Section membership is large or small.

- Selection at the PRP Youth Group Chapter level: this process will last for six days.

VIII. POINTS THAT SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION

In selecting the most zealous PRP Youth Group members and the most outstanding PRP Youth Group Chapter, we should emphasize truthfulness and impartiality. We should avoid embellishing our own achievements, we should not be mean toward others and generous towards ourselves, and we should not lower the criteria for selection. We should base our selection on the criteria which has been set forth, and on whether the PRP Youth Group members or Chapters have fulfilled the five points of this criteria or not.

- Selection at the PRP Youth Group Section level: each PRP Youth Group Section should do this separately. We should not merge two PRP Youth Group Sections for this, because if we do the number of reports on achievements will be large and the selection process will be lengthened -- this will bore the PRP Youth Group members and make them weary, and they will not contribute their opinion to the discussion, point out the good and bad points of each other, and correct each other's report to make it more truthful. Attention: we should avoid transforming the selection process into a heated criticism session, because if we do

the atmosphere will be tense and the members will lose their enthusiasm to take part in the selection and election process.

- After the selection process is completed at the PRP Youth Group Section level, the command staff of the PRP Youth Group Chapter will forward the list of the PRP Youth Group members who have been selected by the PRP Youth Group Sections to the Party Chapter or the Party Chapter Committee for consideration to see whether any PRP Youth Group members have not been chosen in accordance with the selection criteria. The Party Chapter or Party Chapter Committee will then provide guidance to the PRP Youth Group Chapter, so that the latter will be able to make a more accurate selection during its own conference, and cast its votes to the PRP Youth Group members who meet the selection criteria.

- This selection process is part of the emulation campaign to strengthen the armed forces from all points of view. This is why the Party Committee and the unit commanders should pay special attention to it, and provide tight leadership and timely guidance in order to make the emulation campaign more exciting, widespread and continuous, and in order to make an effective contribution to the expansion and strengthening of the unit.

August 11, 1965

The Command Staff of the
514th Battalion

DOCUMENT NO. 17

AGENDA FOR THE ORDINARY MEETING OF THE
PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER*

Held at:

On:

I. Procedure

1. Statement of the purpose of the meeting
2. Introduction of people present -- comrades
present: comrades absent:
3. Composition of meeting

II. Protocol

1. Saluting the flag -- and observation of minute of
silence
2. Selecting honorary chairman
3. Chairman: Secretary:

III. Review of the role of the PRP Youth Group Chapter
members and their leadership in the past month

IV. Implementing the resolutions of the Party Chapter

V. Review of the task of indoctrinating PRP Youth Group
members and non-PRP Youth Group members, and of the task
of recruiting new PRP Youth Group members

VI. Maintaining the prestige of the PRP Youth Group

VII. Discipline, organization, good and bad points

VIII. Criticism of the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee
members

IX. The assistance of the Party Chapter in general

* Handwritten.

- X. Financial report (how much money collected in dues during the month, how much sent to higher echelons)
- XI. Miscellaneous proposals, and plan of action of the Party Chapter Commendations
- XII. Disciplinary measures
- XIII. End of meeting. Evaluation of meeting. Saluting the flag.

For the PRP Youth Group,
signed: Sau Met

The Party Chapter Committee were criticized for their hot tempers, for their bureaucratic attitudes, their tendency to criticize people without good reasons, for not helping new PRP Youth Group members, for not carrying out indoctrination on documents, for their lack of method in criticizing people, for their reluctance to contribute ideas boldly, for running away in the face of difficulties, and for their messy handling of financial matters.

June 16.

DOCUMENT NO. 18

CEREMONY FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEW
PRP YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS*

I. Procedure

- a. Announcement of the purpose of the meeting
- b. Introduction of comrades present
- c. Introduction of higher ranking cadres participating

II. Protocol

- a. Saluting the flag; observation of one minute of silence
- b. Election of honorary chairman

III. Reading and approval of personal data records of new PRP Youth Group members

IV. Questioning by the PRP Youth Group Chapter (3 questions)

- a. Why do you want to join the PRP Youth Group?
- b. What do you hope to accomplish by joining the PRP Youth Group?
- c. Once in the PRP Youth Group, how far are you willing to go to contribute to the military struggle?

V. Oaths by new PRP Youth Group members

- a. Once in the PRP Youth Group, I swear to fight till my last drop of blood
- b. I will do my utmost to serve the Party and the PRP Youth Group.
- c. Once in the PRP Youth Group, I will implement all the resolutions of the Party and of the PRP Youth Group

* Handwritten.

VI. A word of advice from the Party Chapter

A word of advice from the PRP Youth Group Chapter

VII. Allocation of tasks and responsibilities

VIII. Impressions of old PRP Youth Group members

Impressions of new PRP Youth Group members

IX. Saluting the flag; end of ceremony

Reception to celebrate the admission of new PRP Youth Group members.

DOCUMENT NO. 19

REQUIREMENTS FOR A THREE-MONTH PERIOD SET FOR THE
PRP YOUTH GROUP*

I. STUDYING THE DIRECTIVES CONCERNING THE PHASE OF
ACTIVITIES

- the letter from the Military Region,
- continuation of the motivation campaign to uphold the indoctrination phase set forth by the Party Chapter,
- indoctrination on the nature of the PRP Youth Group,
- indoctrination on the regulations of the PRP Youth Group,
- indoctrination on current events, and various policies.

Measures to be taken. Organization of an official indoctrination campaign, to be combined with ordinary indoctrination sessions. Use general activities sessions of the PRP Youth Group to check on progress of campaign. Consolidation of the responsibility of the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee so that it can fulfill its role. Strengthening the leadership of the Labor Youth Group Chapter and the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee.

Requirements. Upholding the role of providing overall leadership to the Youth Group members to enable them to fulfill their tasks in accordance with our principles. Unifying command and establishing democratic centralism [tap trung thong nhat dan chu]. Preserving the system of

*Two pages, handwritten.

activities of the PRP Youth Group. Opposing negligent, improvised and superficial working method which goes counter to our principles.

- Contents.
1. Pushing strongly ahead the task of political indoctrination. Indoctrination to improve leadership capacity and fighting techniques.
 2. Indoctrination on the missions of the PRP Youth Group.
 3. Carrying out general activities sessions for the PRP Youth Group. Criticism and self-criticism.
 4. Strengthening the authority of the PRP Youth Group Section leader.
 5. Resolving 50% of the cases requiring commendations or disciplinary measures.

II. THE TASK OF PROTECTING THE PRP YOUTH GROUP AGAINST THE ENEMY

- Indoctrinating the members on the schemes and ruses of the enemy
- Tasks to be carried out and positions to be maintained in order to ensure completion of mission
- Principles concerning the tasks of protecting the PRP Youth Group against the enemy
- Organizing a machinery to protect the PRP Youth Group against the enemy.

III. THE CIVILIAN PROSELYTING TASK

- Indoctrinating the people about the enemy's scheme of herding them in specific areas, and of scooping the people out of the liberated areas [gom dan, tat dan]

- Organizing and checking flood-relief tasks. At the same time, setting forth a plan to expand these tasks [ke hoach phat huy].

IV. EMULATION TASK

Requirements. Indoctrination on the meaning and on the requirements of emulation. Motivation of the members to expand it into an emulation campaign and raise the emulation fever to a high pitch. Emulation to achieve unity, to annihilate the enemy, to fulfill and even go beyond the requirements which have been set forth. Emulation to oppose attitudes such as sluggishness, sloppiness, dragging of feet, lack of zealousness; and to ensure the preservation of materiel. Those with an outstanding performance will be commended, and those who commit errors should be disciplined in time. Transformation of the system of commendations into a methodical system.

V. PRESERVATION OF MATERIEL

- Opposition to attitudes such as superficiality, lack of sense of responsibility, greed, and waste.
- The unit members will be requested to preserve well their materiel in training as well as in combat.
- The PRP Youth Group guarantees to have the weapons well maintained by the end of the phase of activities. There will be no weapons lost, and no bullets will be wasted during combat.
- Economize and improve the life of the unit. Each PRP Youth Group member should economize on everything every month.
- Make sure that each man who carries weapons carries only exactly 200 rounds of ammunition plus ammunition to perform his task.

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For the Party Chapter,
signed: Van Tri Phung

DOCUMENT NO. 20

PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER*

For April: one study session on the PRP Youth Group regulations in the middle of the month, and admission of one new PRP Youth Group member.

Each month: two PRP Youth Group Chapter meetings should be held -- on the 15th day and on the 30th day of the month.

Each week each PRP Youth Group Section should meet once -- this means that each Section should meet three times a month. Following the last meeting in the month, each Section should send a report to the PRP Youth Group Chapter so that it can file a composite report.

*In the handwriting of Be Danh.

DOCUMENT NO. 21

GENERAL REPORT ON THE ORDINARY MEETING OF THE
PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER*

Meeting held at 1:30 o'clock on August 29, 1966

I. Procedure

- Statement of purpose of meeting: ordinary meeting to review good and bad points, the leadership role, and the performance of the PRP Youth Group in the past month.
- Introduction of the comrades: 9 comrades present, one comrade absent (recuperating in military dispensary).
- Composition of the meeting.

II. Protocol

- Saluting the flag, observing one minute of silence.
- Selecting honorary chairman: Comrade Troi was elected.
- Comrade Met was the Chairman and comrade Danh was the secretary.

III. Review of the leadership role of the PRP Youth Group Chapter in the past month.

Good points. In the past month, each individual PRP Youth Group member fulfilled his leadership role well -- as shown by their performance in reconnaissance missions, on the battlefield where they fought heroically and overcame all difficulties, in their everyday life: they knew how to bolster each other's morale and the morale of the non-PRP Youth Group members, and in their ideological leadership of the unit.

*Three pages, handwritten.

Shortcomings. From the point of view of ideological leadership and setting the good example, there were still a few individuals who did not do well. They failed to set a good example by their everyday activities, by doing labor tasks, or by observing the discipline of the unit.

IV. Implementation of the resolutions of the Party Chapter

Good points. Generally speaking, the PRP Youth Group as a whole and each of its individual member understood their responsibility and carried out the resolutions of the Party Chapter. For example, they were cheerful in their reconnaissance missions and in combat, they bolstered the morale of the non-PRP Youth Group members as well as that of the PRP Youth Group members themselves by frequent heart-to-heart talks with them, in order to make them complete the mission entrusted by the Party Chapter. In their everyday life, they observed all regulations, such as those concerning moving around, camouflaging fortified trenches, bivouacking, and so on.

Shortcomings. In implementing the resolutions of the Party Chapter there were still a few individuals who did not understand their tasks fully. They did not observe strictly the discipline of the unit and the regulations concerning their everyday life. They did not observe the regulations concerning the camouflaging of fortified trenches, and they were not cheerful in carrying out their tasks.

V. Review of the task of indoctrinating PRP Youth Group and non-PRP Youth Group members and of recruiting new PRP Youth Group members

Good points. The PRP Youth Group Chapter carried out

heart-to-heart talks frequently with non-members, used documents to indoctrinate them, and kept close watch over them in order to proselyte them and encourage them to join the PRP Youth Group. In propagandizing the people, the PRP Youth Group Chapter told them about news of our victories, analyzed who were our friends and who were our enemies, and motivated the people to join the armed forces or to participate in all activities of the Revolution.

Bad points. In the field of indoctrinating non-members in the unit and recruiting new PRP Youth Group members, there were still a few comrades who were not eager to perform their task. They did not propagandize the people often enough. When they were stationed in the people's houses, they did not watch their language, they had bad manners, and in their everyday activities they did not take care to prevent detection by the enemy.

VI. Maintaining the prestige of the PRP Youth Group

Good points. In the past month, none of the members of the PRP Youth Group Chapter talked badly about one another. They carried out heart-to-heart talks with each other, and they always maintained the prestige of the PRP Youth Group. They upheld the tradition of the PRP Youth Group and paid their dues on time.

Shortcomings. A few comrades still used inappropriate language in their speech and disrupted the unity of the PRP Youth Group by their rash talks.

VII. Organization and discipline

Good points. The regulations of the unit were well observed -- for example, the members maintained secrecy, camouflaged their fortified trenches, and did everything

in its own time as prescribed by the daily schedule of activities.

Shortcomings. A small number of PRP Youth Group members did not strictly observe the regulations of the unit -- such as that concerning fortified trenches. They did not observe discipline or follow the schedule strictly.

VIII. Criticism of the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee members

The Committee members did not carry out heart-to-heart talks often with their subordinates. They did not strictly observe the regulation concerning fortified trenches. They were still-hot tempered. They did not strictly observe discipline and did not set the good example for their subordinates. They did not perform labor tasks often, and they did not follow the internal regulations of the unit strictly.

Concerning the assistance of the Party Chapter: They did not pay much attention to the PRP Youth Group, and they did not help the PRP Youth Group much. They did not have heart-to-heart talks often enough with the PRP Youth Group on working procedures and leadership methods. They did not help the PRP Youth Group members to make progress and advance to Party Chapter status. Instead of helping the PRP Youth Group in its task to their utmost, they said that if the PRP Youth Group could perform its function fine, if not it should be disbanded.

IX. Report on financial matters

The funds left in July were 15 piastres, the funds left in August were 18 piastres, and those left in September were 13 piastres. Total amount of money left in the funds

of the PRP Youth Group Chapter was 63 piastres. Thirty piastres were used to buy writing tablets, so there were 33 piastres left.

X. Miscellaneous proposals

A PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee member requested that the Party Chapter help the Committee more from the point of view of method and working procedures, so that the Committee could indoctrinate the PRP Youth Group on these matters.

The second proposal stated that when there was a training course organized, a comrade from the PRP Youth Group should be sent to attend this course. The proposal also mentioned the recruitment of new PRP Youth Group members in the coming months.

XI. Commendations and disciplinary measures

a. The PRP Youth Group Chapter decided to have the shining example of comrade Phuoc studied by the entire PRP Youth Group.

b. Comrade Minh was purged from the PRP Youth Group but was put on probation for six months -- if he made progress during this period he would be readmitted in the PRP Youth Group. He was disciplined for stealing rice from the people and for stealing two cans of rice from the unit, and for not observing the discipline of the unit -- for example, he left the unit without permission, and when he was criticized by the collectivity he refused to admit his error.

The meeting ended at 3:30
on August 29, 1966

Confirmation. We the members of the PRP Youth Group

Chapter Committee members confirmed that the report on our good points and shortcomings is accurate. We request that the Party Chapter contribute its ideas on the report to help the PRP Youth Group.

For the PRP Youth Group
Chapter

Signed: Met, the PRP Youth
Group Chapter
Secretary

DOCUMENT NO. 22

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PRP YOUTH GROUP

CHAPTER COMMITTEE

October 17, 1966*

I. REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER
COMMITTEE IN LEADING THE PRP YOUTH GROUP

Good points. The Committee indoctrinated and led the PRP Youth Group well, and helped expand the membership of the PRP Youth Group. Its good leadership was seen in the fact that the unit performed such tasks as marching, bivouacking, digging fortified trenches and camouflaging well.

Shortcomings. The Committee has not fully understood its role and responsibility, and it has not paid full attention to leading the PRP Youth Group. It does not set a good example, nor does it have a firm grasp of the state of mind of every individual PRP Youth Group member.

II. INDOCTRINATION OF THE PRP YOUTH GROUP AND THE NON-PRP
YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS OF THE UNIT

Good points. The Committee understood its task of indoctrinating the PRP Youth Group and carried it out well. It also consolidated the PRP Youth Group well in time, as well as carried out heart-to-heart talks frequently with the subordinates.

Shortcomings. The Committee, however, still neglected its indoctrination mission, and it did not boldly criticize the subordinates [manh dan dong gop ben duoi]. It did not fully realize its role as the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee, and did not maintain close surveillance over

*One page, handwritten.

the lower echelons. It did not carry out heart-to-heart talks often enough with the lower echelons and it^d has not indoctrinated the lower echelons in order to make them fulfill the requirements of the Party Chapter -- for example the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee has not constructed camouflage belts [vong nguy trang], it has not given bamboo woven hats to the men, and it has neglected the construction of floating fortified trenches [cong su noi].

III. SELF-CRITICISM OF THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER COMMITTEE

Liem's self-criticism. I indoctrinated the PRP Youth Group members well and I zealously took part in the construction of the floating fortified trenches. I also fulfilled partly the requirements for the month. I understood my role as a member of the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee and carried out my tasks well. I also set a good example in performing my tasks and in doing labor tasks to improve the life of the unit.

Shortcomings. I was not methodical in my leadership and I was still hot-tempered. I failed to fulfill the requirements of the Party Chapter for the month. I still used inappropriate language in my speech. I drank and entertained lewd thoughts. I showed a lack of sense of responsibility in talking with others [trong phat ngon con vo trach nhien]. While in Long Tien I sneaked under the mosquito bar of a woman and was caught by the people, and this had a bad influence on the people's opinion of the unit. Another thing I did was that I wrote a letter to Miss Nam Hiep in Vinh Kim -- this was bad because I had already proposed to Miss Muoi Nho in Tam Binh and after that to Miss Muoi Ngo in Trung An even before the affair

with Muoi Nho in Tam Binh was settled.

Self-criticism of comrade Met. Good points. I understood my role and responsibility and so I did a good job of indoctrinating and consolidating the PRP Youth Group. I performed my tasks well and maintained unity within the ranks. I frequently carried out heart-to-heart talks with my subordinates, and I set a good example for them. I did a good job in building floating communication trenches.

Shortcomings. I did not indoctrinate my subordinates fully, and I did not consolidate their ranks very well. I still used inappropriate language in my speech. I failed to fulfill the requirements set for the month by the Party Chapter. I was not methodical in my criticism of my subordinates, and was quick-tempered with them. I argued with them out of personal pride. I demanded to be allowed to go home. I got drunk once and went to sleep right where I was, and did not bother to return to the camp of the squad.

Self-criticism of comrade Danh. Good points. I understood my role and indoctrinated my subordinates well. I frequently carried out heart-to-heart talks with them, and contributed my ideas on working procedures for the PRP Youth Group Section [phan doan].

Shortcomings. There were many times when I neglected my mission and failed to set a good example in camouflaging and digging fortified trenches, and in everyday activities. I did not fulfill the requirements of the Committee. I did not often remind the squad to do things to preserve their belongings -- such as mending their rice bags and taking care of their weapons. My handling of money matters was not good.

IV. PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER COMMITTEE

1. Studying of documents once a month,
2. Taking action against lewdness and drinking,
3. Allocating indoctrinating tasks in a specific manner,
4. Launching an emulation campaign for the performance of labor tasks to improve living conditions, and for economizing things.

V. COMMENDATIONS AND DISCIPLINING (FOR THE PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER COMMITTEE)

The PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee considered disciplinary measures to be taken against comrade Na for being hot-tempered, arguing with others, violating the regulations of the unit, and for going out without asking for permission from the unit. Comrade Na also beat up members of his unit twice, and when the PRP Youth Group Chapter criticized him to help him, he said: "The hell with the PRP Youth Group!" What's more, he did not understand his role as a PRP Youth Group member and skipped a meeting. He did not carry out orders concerning fortified trenches, and he did not overcome his shortcomings. For these errors, the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee decided to purge him from the PRP Youth Group for six months.

Case of comrade Liem. Comrade Liem himself requested that his shortcomings be recorded in his personal data report and made the subject of study for all the PRP Youth Group Chapters in the Battalion as a disciplinary measure for his errors. The PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee, however, decided to purge him from the Committee.

Confirmation of the Party Chapter. The Party Chapter

ordered that the cases of comrade Na and Liem be made a subject of study for the entire Demolition Unit and that the two comrades be warned in front of the entire Demolition Unit.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS

It was suggested that comrade Minh be given some help, that comrades Liem and Banh be assigned to help comrade Cu, and that comrade Met be assigned to help comrade Na.

Comrade Danh asked for permission to get married, and requested that the PRP Youth Group Chapter Committee arrange for a marriage between him and Miss Nam in Long Tien Village, Cai Lay District, My Tho Province. He also asked the PRP Youth Group Chapter to contact her family and the Long Tien Village Party Chapter so as to speed up the matter.

Comrade Muoi asked the Party Chapter to consider the personal data of his wife and let him know of the results as soon as possible.

Comrade Liem requested that the Party Chapter of the unit go to see the Tam Binh Village Party Chapter to discuss his marriage with Miss Muoi Nho in Tam Binh.

DOCUMENT NO. 23

MINUTES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE
PRP YOUTH GROUP CHAPTER TO DISBAND THE OLD CHAPTER
AND ELECT A NEW CHAPTER*

I. Declaration of the reason for the meeting:

1. Introduction of the comrades -- all comrades were present, no absences.
2. Composition of the meeting. Comrade Phung represents the Party Chapter.

II. Protocol

1. Saluting the flag, minute of silence.
2. Selection of honorary Chairman: comrade Nguyen Van Be was chosen as honorary Chairman.
3. Selection of Chairman and Secretary: Comrade Met was chosen as Chairman and comrade Danh as Secretary.

III. Review of the good points and shortcomings of the old PRP Youth Group Chapter. [TN: see note below]

1. Good points. The old PRP Youth Group Chapter understood their role well and set the good example. For example, they set a good example in reconnaissance missions, and in everyday activities. They implemented directives well and helped their subordinates. They also carried out heart-to-heart talks with their subordinates and recruited

*One page, handwritten.

TN: This should be the Labor Youth Group Chapter Committee, and not the Labor Youth Group Chapter, since the Chapter includes all Labor Youth members in the unit and the Chapter Committee includes only the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Committee member in charge of Current Affairs.

new PRP Youth Group members. They performed their task of eating, living and working with their subordinates.

2. Shortcomings. There were many times when they neglected their mission and failed to fulfill their role as Chapter members. They did not do their utmost to serve and help the lower echelons. They did not keep close surveillance on their subordinates to find out about every development. They were still disorganized in their work, and did not help the PRP Youth Group Sections. They were unable to consolidate the PRP Youth Group, they did not hold meetings often, and they were unable to have heart-to-heart talks with every individual PRP Youth Group member.

IV. Announcement of the dissolution of the old PRP Youth Group Chapter and election of a new PRP Youth Group Chapter.

The new PRP Youth Group Chapter includes the following three comrades:

1. Comrade Manh, the PRP Youth Group Chapter Secretary
2. Comrade Muoi, the Deputy Chapter Secretary
3. Comrade Liem, the member in charge of Current

Affairs.

V. Saluting the flag ceremony. End of meeting.

April 8, 1967

For the old PRP Youth Group
Chapter

Signed: Sau Met